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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
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VOL. 1 NO 124. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 391 or Rs. 465	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
..LONDON .. .	627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 25th July.	* 6 a.m.	Direct
KOLA ..	1,205	Thu. 31st July	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 31st July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3388	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

24th July, 1913.
161

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings. ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28. CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,

Drug Stores.

85, SURREY STREET, STRAND.

LONDON, W. C.

(ESTABLISHED 1811.)

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

264

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
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Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. O O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

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Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
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Main Street, POONA.

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Mr. M. L. ADDY,
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SIMLA:

Mr. G. M. MARWAHA,
Maude Ville, Simla.

AJMER:

Messrs. B. R. & Sons.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON will unveil the portrait of the Hon'ble Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., formerly Principal of the Deccan College, Poona, and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, on Friday next 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the Library Hall of the Deccan College Poona, in connection with "the Dr. Selby Memorial Fund."

All subscribers and other gentlemen interested in the ceremony are requested to attend, as there is little time for invitations to reach all in due time.

G. K. GADGIL,
JT. HON'RY SECRETARY,
Dr. Selby Memorial Fund.
0312

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.—FOR SALE.—The following second-hand MACHINERY by John Hetherington and Sons:—

4 Single Crighton Openers.
7 Breaker Scutchers.
36 Cards 38in. on wire.
42 Heads of Drawing Frames of 7 deliveries each.
4 Slubbing Frames of 80 spindles each.
8 Intermediate Frames of 122 spindles each.
12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each.
12 Ring Frames of 360 Spindles each.
5 Pair of Mules 1 3/8in. gauge of 804 Spindles each.

For further particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills,
0284 De Lisle Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kanji Karsondas alias Karsonji of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant a mehta a widower .....Deceased.

Bai Valobai widow of Karsonji Liladhar of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu the only sister of the deceased and his sole heir residing at Charia Street at Modi Bay within the Fort ..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if the think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI.
The 19th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting).

(B). POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... „ 15
For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... „ 2
SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
Lady ..... „ 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.
Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

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Messrs. SORAJBEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Jamal, and in exercise of the power of the sale given to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 26th day of July, 1910, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Jamal of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, as also in pursuance of the liberty reserved to the mortgagee in that behalf under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 857 of 1912, wherein the said Ahmed Jamal is plaintiff and the mortgagee the defendant, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1913, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chamar Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 231, 231, 270, and New No. C. 13756, C 13757, Old Survey Nos. 331, 332, 337, 343, 359, and New Survey No. 8-3594, 9-3595, 3598, 1-3469, and 3492, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 7551, 7552, and Street No. 3-4, and bound-as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Krishnaji Arjun, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mankorebai, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Ruttonji and Ahmed Hajiani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office No. 23. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1913. 252

D'LAL & COMPANY
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, POWVALLA STREET.

High Court.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 508 of 1911.
Shivshanker Vasudeo Talpade, Minor .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the Consent Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, Powvalla Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 91, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla, and now to Dossabhai Rustomji Daruvala, on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cowasji Sorabji Powvalla and now to Cawasji Jailbhai, and on or towards the South by the private road, leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan. Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office, at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 24th July, 1913.

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DRAWING-ROOM HORSE SHOW.

SUCCESS OF WOMEN RIDERS.

ARAB CHIEF'S CHARGE.

Was it a circus or a horse show, or a steeplechase or a flower show, or a military tournament of the nations that opened during mail week at Olympia? The German Emperor is said to have called it a drawing-room; and it also contains a very interesting statue and picture gallery of horses, which are to be judged in classes by points as if they were alive.

Whatever it was, the show went with rather more than the usual dash, thanks largely to the keenness of the French, who hope to win for the third time the King Edward VII. Cup, which will be competed for at a gala performance before the King and M. Poincare. French competitors appear in almost all events.

It had a most sudden and startling effect when the orderly classes for horses, soberly judged on points before deliberate critics, were interrupted by the inrush of the wild and yet most dignified Arab chieftains in rainbow colours. "The golden gates unbar" at the end of the arena, you catch a glimpse of the spacious and ornate stables beyond, when in a moment it appears as if a window of fourteenth-century coloured glass had been let down and come to life.

CHILDREN'S DELIGHT.

Children fairly shrieked with delight as the little dark bay barbs, gathering pace with wonderful speed, bore these multi-coloured horsemen, almost lost in their gorgeous drapery and flowing beards, in a terrific charge against the hydrangeas. They fired guns, specially loaded with spectacular power by a London gunmaker, at Lord Lonsdale's band in the entrenchment of a rose arbour.

The steeplechase, in which the number of entries is prodigious—over 360 for each session—is what the bulk of people go to Olympia to see; and it takes place daily till "The Daily Mail" cup is awarded on July 1. It was more than usually military and international throughout. The entries of British officers have again increased, and the British jumpers have certainly improved. Lieutenant Brookes again did well. A wild and splendid horse entered by Lieutenant Trier, one of the few German officers who have come over, caused both alarm and amusement by chasing the official all about the ring.

A horse that by itself would have made Olympia worth a visit is Damas, a grey gelding with which Captain Boris Wolkoff, a Russian hussar, won in the class for light charger, and the horse will make several more appearances. Among English horse conspicuous success was again won by the Mel-Valley ponies, the best group in the world; and in a class for hacks the first three prizes went to women owners. Two were not only ridden by women but also unsaddled and run up and down the arena by their riders, a feat which is made possible by the modern riding habit, a garment of a sufficiently slight and abbreviated form.

DOCTOR CENSURED.

CONSUMPTIVE WHO WAS TREATED FOR RHEUMATISM.

A doctor was severely censured by a Bethnal Green jury on June 30. The inquiry was into the death of Henry Goodwin, aged 33, which occurred from consumption. The widow stated that her husband had been a patient under Dr. Downer for the last six months. He used to go to his surgery, but about eight o'clock on Thursday evening he became very ill. She went to the doctor's surgery about 9.30 p.m., and he told her he could not come.

Dr. Downer said: "Why are you coming here at this ungodly hour with your d—— sickness." He also told her to get out of it, and she went away and called in Dr. Teague, who prescribed. Goodwin's mother said Dr. Downer treated her son for rheumatism. Just before his death her son told her that Dr. Downer several times said: "You people on the panel are a——nuisance. Do you know I only get 1½d. a week from the Prudential for him?"

Dr. Downer denied that he used the words alleged by the widow. Goodwin, he said, was a man of unsteady habits, and when he came to his surgery was always in drink.

"When I first examined the man I did not think he had consumption, and I certified him for rheumatism," added the doctor. Several persons in the gallery protested that Dr. Downer's allegation that the man drank was untrue.

The jury found that death was due to natural causes, and "we think that Dr. Downer deserves to be censured for the language he used to the deceased's wife when she called on him."

The Coroner said the doctor had showed some neglect, and he agreed with the censure.

EASTERN FRONTIER TRAGEDY.

CAPT. WATERFIELD INTERVIEWED.

EXPEDITION THROUGH WILDEST COUNTRY.

A representative of the "Stateman" in an interview with Captain Waterfield obtained the following details of the Akampti Long expedition on the Burma-Assam Frontier and of the causes which led to Captain Prichard's heroic death, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in Monday's "Chronicle":—

After having been on the frontier all the winter, and completed one successful trip, the party started out in March to survey the Taron river, which is the main branch of the N'mika or Irrawady river. All went well until towards the end of April, upto which time the party were always well received by the natives through whose villages they passed. Then they got to a village the headman of which complained of the behaviour of one of an advance party who had passed through the village and done a good deal of damage and also thoroughly frightened the people. Captain Pritchard spoke to the people re-assuringly, compensated them for any loss they had been put to and passed on, hoping that he had succeeded in mollifying the villagers. They, however, had been thoroughly angered by what had happened, as was proved by subsequent events. They are very timid people, and very easily frightened, and it is evident that they had made up their minds to be revenged on the whole expedition for the misdeeds of one.

EXPLORATION IN THE SNOW.

The expedition pushed on through the wildest country. "The worst country I have ever travelled in" was the laconic way in which Captain Waterfield described it—and after a few days were brought to a full stop by the snow. Thirteen inches of snow fell in twelve hours, and the huge drifts made it impossible for the party to go further. They had perforce to retrace their steps, and when they came to the first rope bridge they found that the natives had attempted to leave them stranded in the snow. Two of the three stands of rope of which the bridge was composed had been cut, and the single stand left intact was not sufficient to support the weight of a man. The party were able, however, to throw a rope bridge of their own across, and thus get to the other side.

When they got across, however, they found they could not proceed owing to a deep gorge, which was quite impassable, being simply a rock face, almost perpendicular. The villagers had also enticed away the party's coolies and at this time everyone was carrying loads. They went back to the other side of the river and commenced to look for a place where they could build a bridge. In this they were lucky, for at one place they found that several trees on the opposite bank had fallen, and were stretched half way across the river. They on their side felled several trees, and having done so it was a comparatively easy matter to bridge the gap between the two lots of trees.

BRIDGES DESTROYED BY VILLAGERS.

There was a village at the other side of the river, and the party made for it, but found it deserted, the villagers having fled to the hills fearing reprisals for their share in the work of destroying the bridges. Fortunately for the expedition, however, they had left behind them full granaries, and so the party managed to get fresh supplies. They rested in the village that day, and next day pushed on to the junction of the Taron and Mungbli Wang rivers. Here they found another bridge which had not been absolutely destroyed, but had been made useless, and after a good deal of consultation it was decided that the only way to get a bridge across was for some one to swim the river carrying a rope.

"Captain Pritchard, as leader of the expedition, insisted on going himself," said Captain Waterfield. "He would not hear of any one else going," and, as you know, he got into a current which was too strong, and before we could haul in, the rope broke, he was carried underneath, and never seen again."

Asked what happened afterwards, Captain Waterfield said he tried to get back into Assam but found it impossible. The road along which he would have had to travel was chest high in water, and he had to return into Burma practically by the road the party had gone.

Speaking about the country, Captain Waterfield said there was a track of sorts, but nothing in the nature of a *pucca* road. As for the bridges of which he had been speaking as though they were the ordinary cane bridges, the interviewer was surprised to learn that they were made of rope, and had to be negotiated in a most curious and, one would think, very toilsome manner. The traveller is secured with ropes, he takes hold of pieces of wood fixed on the ropes and with his legs up in front gripping the "bridge," he hauls himself across. "It is a bit hard at first getting across in this fashion," said Captain Waterfield, "especially when there is a raging torrent beneath you—but one gets used to it."

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 23, 0.33 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 23, 0·27 in.

Fall since June 1, 55.15 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 15·73 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 23rd July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0·17	64·73
G. T. Hospital ..	0·23	63.59
J. J. Hospital ..	0·11	66·19
Sion Factory ..	No	return.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation: 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)..	94·8	85·8	83	..	..	—0·05
Muscat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)..	97·3	86·1	87	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	92·3	79·5	88	..	5·70	—1·06
Rawalpindi ..	95·9	77·6	74	..	6·96	—0·77
Lahore ..	95·4	80·2	80	..	8·29	+2·47
Sirsa ..	93·3	77·5	79	..	11·36	+6·89
Ambala ..	93·5	77·9	85	0·24	14·15	+4·92
Delhi ..	94·0	80·3	92	..	8·89	—0·65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	93·0	82·5	58	..	4·51	—5·37
Mainpuri ..	93·8	80·0	73	..	4·90	—3·89
Jhansi ..	94·1	79·0	64	..	3·22	—10·42
Cawnpore ..	91·6	80·5	72	..	7·97	—3·55
Allahabad ..	87·6	76·5	79	0·62	8·97	—4·33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	101·1	82·8	78	..	1·08	+0·13
Karachi ..	82·0	78·5	91	0·02	8·65	+5·58
Ajmer ..	87·6	75·2	85	..	7·26	—0·38
Jaipur ..	87·2	75·6	84	0·01	9·72	+1·96
Kotah ..	93·6	79·6	65	..	4·32	—6·31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85·5	76·5	89	0·12	19·79	+12·95
Dwarka ..	85·8	80·7	85	..	10·67	+2·87
Veraval ..	82·6	78·3	85	..	22·65	+14·34
Rajkot ..	88·6	73·8	87	0·01	17·73	+5·03
BHAVNAGAR Para. ..	91·0	75·8	85	0·08	27·72	+20·07
Surat ..	86·9	77·1	83	0·12	27·65	+5·84
Ahmedabad ..	90·1	76·7	94	0·10	19·40	+5·30
Deesa ..	85·8	74·9	93	0·12	13·74	+4·86
Neemuch ..	83·9	72·0	87	..	10·14	—0·14
Indore ..	85·1	70·6	88	0·03	11·59	—1·49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	83·3	74·3	83	0·12	14·31	—6·78
Saugor ..	85·3	72·6	84	..	12·77	—4·56
Hoshangabad..	88·6	73·4	85	..	13·58	—4·07
Khandwa ..	85·2	73·1	83	..	19·11	+7·14
Akola ..	89·7	73·5	78	0·03	13·72	+0·63
Amraoti ..	86·8	73·8	78	..	18·87	+4·90
Nagpur ..	88·6	75·8	72	..	4·76	+1·35
Chanda ..	89·5	77·0	71	..	25·40	+4·29
Raipur ..	83·7	73·6	84	2·50	15·57	—3·76
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85·4	77·2	88	0·33	55·18	+15·73
Ratnagiri ..	85·8	77·4	82	0·18	53·69	—3·07
Mormugao ..	86·0	75·2	93	1·02	64·52	+10·61
Karwar ..	83·7	75·0	90	0·38	63·41	—6·25
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86·4	72·1	81	..	9·72	+1·53
Ahmednagar..	85·1	69·8	83	..	16·02	+8·37
Poona ..	81·5	70·6	85	0·04	18·24	+8·42
Sholapur ..	91·8	70·6	76	..	9·10	+0·99
Bijapur ..	88·2	69·8	82	..	8·52	+3·53
Belgaum ..	77·3	66·5	92	0·28	17·40	—2·86
Aurangabad ..	86·9	68·7	88	..	4·09	+4·02
Nizamabad (Indur).	89·9	72·4	71	..	24·6	+12·47
Hyderabad ..	89·3	72·2	74	..	8·96	+0·15
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86·8	75·8	82	0·15	60·10	—6·67
Calicut ..	84·3	76·1	93	0·07	48·43	—9·10
Cochin ..	84·7	76·7	85	..	42·61	—2·98
Colombo ..	83·5	78·0	84	..	11·19	—0·49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR), AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95·3	80·2	75	0·11	4·31	—5·04
Bellary ..	93·5	75·3	60	..	3·04	+0·20
Cuddapah ..	98·0	77·5	63	..	4·00	—1·88
Madras ..	100·0	81·5	55	..	2·53	—2·29
Bangalore ..	79·8	63·8	87	..	8·0	+2·16
Coimbatore ..	89·4	72·3	66	..	2·65	+0·44
Trichinopoly..	95·6	78·3	53	..	1·26	—1·09
Negapatam ..	96·2	77·7	81	..	1·15	—1·58

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Ambala reports 0·24" of rain. Skies are clear in the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·62" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen in Gujarat and very light isolated showers in Kathiawar; Bhuj, Deesa and Surat have had 0·12" each and Ahmedabad 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts, Jubbulpore has has 0,12" and Raipur 2·50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·33", Ratnagiri 0·18", Mormugao 1·02" and Karwar 0·38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·28" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar and on the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has appeared in the east Central Provinces but has decreased in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Malabar, while in Gujarat and, Kathiawar precipitation continues very light. There has been a slight increase of rainfall in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, local rain in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the east Central Provinces and Malabar, and some showers in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly the south Bombay Deccan.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 23.

The Arabian Sea current has only given a little rain. The rainfall due to the Bay current has been limited chiefly to north—east India and Burma by a depression which has developed over deltaic Bengal.

Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the east of United Provinces; fairly general in Gujrat and on the West Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, west of United Provinces, east Punjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces, south-east Madras Madras-Deccan, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay, Deccan and north Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Bassein two inches; Moulmein Kyaukpyu and Akyab three; Sibsagar and Gauhati one; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar and Burdwan, one and a half; Saugor Island three; Balasore one and a half; False Point and Chaibassa two; Hazaribagh three; Gaya and Ranchi one; Gorakhpur one and half; Benares, Bahraich and Dehra Dun two; Mukteswar three; Simla one; Mount Abu three-quarters; Pendra one; Raipur two; Marmagao one; and Gopalpur one and half.

Forecast:—An increasee of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and in the east of the United and Central Provinces.

CUSTODY OF CHILD.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE INVOLVED BY DIVORCE COURT DECISION.

An appeal by the husband in the divorce case of Clarke v. Clarke and Lindsay from an order of Sir Samuel Evans, who directed that the wife should have access to the child of the marriage once a month, but such access not to be at the school of the child, was decided in the Court of Appeal on June 28, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Shearman, K.C., for the husband, said the appeal raised an important question of principle. Mr. Arthur Gerald Aylmer Clarke married Gladys Eva Clarke in 1904, and the only child of the marriage, a boy named Brian Aylmer Clarke, was born in 1905. In October, 1910, Mrs. Clarke left her husband, and went to live with Mr. James Lindsay, an actor. Mr. Clarke petitioned for divorce, and when he obtained his decree he was given the custody of the child.

Mr. Clarke, with the child went to live with his mother in Redcliffe-square, and Mrs. Clarke was allowed to see the child in Kensington-gardens, the Zoological Gardens, and elsewhere. Mr. Clarke had now come to the conclusion that the boy should be separated from the influence of his mother, who was still living with Mr. Lindsay, a married man.

The Court, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Kennedy, allowed the appeal.

A WEEK *stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.*

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. inches	29·721
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	,,	78·0
Dew Point	,,	76·8
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	78.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW. SW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	192
Fall of Rain	inches	0·32
Total fall during month.. ..	,,	29·33
Total fall during year	,,	55· 4
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July	,,	0·20

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 23rd July, 1913, was 29·859 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	July.	h. m.	ft	in
Thurs.	24	m 2 39	25	2
		2 46 a	26	8
Fri.	25	3 17	24	10
		m 3 17	26	2
Sat.	26	m 4 7	24	16
		3 55 a	25	8
Sun.	27	m 5 9	24	14
		4 41 a	25	1
Mon.	28	m 6 23	24	0
		5 37 a	24	8
Tues.	29	m 7 47	24	11
		6 46 a	24	6

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	July.	h. m.	ft	in
Thurs.	24	m 8 12	17	5
		9 12 a	18	5
Fri.	25	8 46	19	7
		9 48	18	6
Sat.	26	m 9 30	20	5
		10 34 a	18	5
Sun.	27	m 10 27	21	3
		11 34 a	18	4
Mon.	28	m 11 59	21	11
		m 0 39	17	11
Tues.	29	1 45 a	21	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset..
24. (Thurs.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h 17 m.
26. (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
27. (Sun.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
28. (Mon,)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
29. (Tues..)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m P M.: New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M.; First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.: Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 22.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £64⅜ Copper Braziers £ 78½ ; Yellow Metal 6 ⅞

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Arrivals—Markomania.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 52½ ; July, August; Dunkirk, sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Cuzerat 416 lbs. ex-ship. 53 ; July, August ; Antwerp ; sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 49 ; July-August; Hamberg , sellers canal. Firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43½ ; July-August; Antwerp ; done, firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44¾ ; July- ugust : Antwerp, sellers Bombay Cottonseed. 6-19; July-August Hull ; sellers ; firm, Calcutta Linseed, 456; July-August : London ; buyers ; firm.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchanged :— Wheat With Delhi per 492 lbs C. I. F. 38¾ July August; London, sellers, Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C. I. E. 37¾ ; July August London ; buyers, Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi Per 492 lbs ; C. I. F. 37⅜; July August ; London sellers, canal, Quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7 July-August sellers easier.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 17-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar. C. & F. India, 11-7½; sellers: Jan. March, very quiet. German Beet-root 88% 8-0½ ; sellers, August, 9-1½; sellers, Oct. Dec. Opened flat, closed steady. E. A. b and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-3¾, sellers November, December, quiet, prices easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay :—no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Very quiet, unchanged.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

Consols 2½ per cent ..	72 15/16
Exchange on London 4 months Pas. ..	25/25
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	84⅜
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20 47
Bar Silver spot ..	27-1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27¼
Closing tone of Silver :—Steady with small buyers.	
Rupee paper 3½ per cent. ..	64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the bank of England, about	£ 125,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7/16
Interest day to day loans ..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 23.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market maintained a bearish tone to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96-10, gradually declined and touched Rs. 96-8, but again improved and closed at Rs. 96-8-6 (buyers). Business was done on a very large scale to-day and considerable excitement prevailed in the market.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market exhibited considerable activity to-day though the major portion of the business was centred in the Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares.

David opened at Rs. 552-8 but closed at Rs. 560 for August.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 580 but after touching Rs. 591-4 closed at Rs. 588-12 for August.

Standard remained weak at Rs. 1,417-8.

Ahmedabad Advance stood steady at Rs. 925.

Bombay Cotton improved to Rs. 237-8.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,485.

Swan changed hands at Rs. 300 for September.

In the morning Finlay were placed at Rs. 355 but later on improved to Rs. 362-8 for August.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. Shares changed hands at Rs. 402-8.

Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 16 premium.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares declined. Ordinary were placed at Rs. 92-8 and Deferred at Rs. 180 for August.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The share market to-day was quiet and unchanged, business passing on a retail scale. In shares Aucklands were between Rs. 7-4 to 7-14, Borreas at Rs. 2-10, Motigaras were quoted at Re. 1, while Raneegunge showed a rise from Rs. 23-6 to 23-8.

Jute shares Alliance Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 130, Hooghly Preferences at Rs. 62-8 and 63. Kankhnarrah Ordinary at Rs. 194 and 195.

In Tea East India shares were at Rs. 76 and 77.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL July 22

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & Ist Exp.	3,000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian,	,,
Total Day's Imports	15,000 ,,

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady with little doing.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and inactive.

Mid. Americans	6 72..
Egyptian F. G. F.	9'60
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12 05 Oct. 11 54
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12 05 Oct. 11 54
New Orleans 1 a. m.	Aug. 11'97 Oct 11 88

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	Present price
J. A.	6 43	6 46
A. S.	6 36	6 35
S. O.	6 22	6 25
O. N	6 18	6 20
N. D.	6 13	6.16
D. J.	6 13	6.15
J. F.	6 3	6.5
F. M	6 4	6.17
M. A	6 15	6.18
A. M.	6 16	6 19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
J. A.	6 46	6 44
A. S.	6 39	6 38
S. O.	6 25	6 22
O. N.	6 20	6 17
N. D	6 19	6 15
D. J.	6 15	6 13
J. F.	6 13	6 15
F. M.	6 17	6 15
M. A	6 18	6 19

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	——
Day's Exports to Continent ..	2,800

Futures at New York, August, 12'01. Previous closing price 12'05.

Futures at New York, October, 11'45. Previous closing price 11'52.

Advanced early on, favorable cables & declined later owing to weakness New Orleans market, Spot Cotton at New York 12'40. Previous price 12 40

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7-16. Previous price 12 7-16

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 11'94. Previous price 11'99.

Futures at New Orleans October 11 50. Previous price 11 59

Rail Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½

Sterling Bills 4'86⅜.

Silver Commercial Bars 58¾

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 23.

The local cotton market is dull and uninteresting with very little doing in actuals. Sentiment still is bearish or leans towards short sales, as many commission houses from Liverpool and New York recommend short sales. The market looks like remaining slow until the August Bureau crop condition report due on the 1st proximo has been received and digested by the trade.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Fmddl.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	233-8	..	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Kaiputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Jeugaon ..	243-4	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khanderish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sankwad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingaughat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fine Staple..	265	..	..	do.
Do. do.	239-0	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Pulgaon Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nanded ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	277-8	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	283		25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhowngar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Madras ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	254		25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	258		do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	264		do
M. G. Miraj ..	..	276		do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	264		do.
H. G. Bhagatkoti Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..

The following Statement shows the Estimated Stocks of the different descriptions of Cotton at Colaba on 30 June 1913.

Description.	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total number of Bales.
Broach	19,151	16,357	35,508
Dhollera Descriptions (including ½ and ¼ pressed bales) ..	44,974	36,920	81,894
Oomra Descriptions	2,00,544	37,652	2,38,196
Khandeish ..	80,327	13,903	94,230
Bengals (including Punjab-Scinde) ..	94,148	30,786	1,24,934
Dharwar	11,491	5,414	16,905
Comptahs	14,470	8,227	22,697
Western Descriptions	10,664	14,534	25,198
Persian	70	260	330
Americans	..	..	..
Other Sorts	17,588	4,394	21,982
Total..	4,93,427	1,68,447	6,61,874

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Firm but not much biz doing.

" "Cloths"—Steady, prices Firm.

Weft American 54's	11⅝
,, Egyptian 80's	183⅛
Tone "Yarns"	Market quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
,, 32's B	10¼
,, 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
,, 36's B	10⅜
,, 42's	12⅜
,, American 60's	16¾
,, Egyptian 60's	17⅜
,, ,, 80's	21½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ —8 lbs. Red Heading.	38 yards 16 by 12 7-9
,, ,, 44" by 39 lbs.	yards 14 by 13—8 8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 16—15 Range	18 yards 16 by 13 to 3/1
,, Mulls 28" by 18 Ends	yards 14 by 12 Greetn 2/2 3/4
,, Shirtings 32/33" by 42 No. 1500	yards Liepmann's 12.5/8 Exwarcher.
Cloth Gunnis,s 36" G.20 cif	13-1½
40,s Bonnermills Twist	10-7-8
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10-7.8
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	52-3-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	July-Augus
Water Twist American 30's	10
,, ,, 40's	11 1/2
Mule ,, 40's	11
,, ,, 50's	12 3/4
,, ,, 60's	14 3/4
,, Egyptian 40's	16 1/2
,, ,, 50's	17
,, ,, 60's	18

SIXTY LAMAS BURNT TO DEATH.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on June 27 :—

A telegram from Urga states that Mongols who have arrived there report that about 60 Mongolian Lamas, who were being pursued by Chinese, recently took refuge in the Kukuchota pagoda, in which they barricaded themselves. The building, however, was set on fire and they were all burnt to death.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	15 %	1,655 XD
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	684
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	0	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	2½ o/o	13 8/16
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	60
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	..	18
Punjab National Bk..	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£ 1 6/0
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£ 21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£ 21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	8/0
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	10
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,2 8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	287-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,12-5
Chatia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	7925
Choki Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,500
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	——des	Nil.	198
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	552/8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	125	495
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	588/12
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 25
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	362-8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	456
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

...e next birth-day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WALTER—6th July, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Alex. McNeil Walter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TUMBER—BRADY—At the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Bombay, on the 16th July, by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlegon, Thomas Alexander Tumber, Military Work Services, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Tumber of Chatham, Kent, with Grace Marguerite, third daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Brady of Limerick and of Mrs. Brady.

DEATHS.

HIGGINS—5th July, at 10, Beaufort East, Bath, Kate Higgins, the wife of J. J. Higgins, late of the C. P. Police.

MELHUISH—5th July, at Folkestone, William Francis Melhuish, late of the Indian Telegraph Department, aged 71.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals vs. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Grand Ballard Concert by Mrs. Ben Hick at Y. W. C. A., 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Lindula, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TO-MORROW.

English Mail Steamer Persia due, 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 26.

Lecture by Mr. T. R. Koteval on "Lac Cultivation," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, July 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Meeting at the Council Hall at Poona, 12.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

American—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

July 24, 1913.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Although a keenly intellectual race which has set its influential impress on more civilizations than one, the Indians are—the vast bulk of them—absolutely dependent on the produce of the soil. The great majority of India's population consits of peasants. Hence, any fresh means that are devised to improve tillage and increase the yearly yield from the fields have a greater effect on the ultimate prosperity of the country than the most brilliant discovery of science ministering to man's wants, or augmenting his permissible luxuries. Generally speaking, the Indian peasant was, till very recently, allowed to go his own way, impoverishing his soil by methods which took no count of varying natural phenomena and the means invented to combat them, till years of partial drought should bring dire calamities and a more or less total want of rainfall should devastate the affected parts of the country to an extent, a rough measure of which, in each case, has been appalling. The latest famine in this Presidency, however, was productive of one good: it has made people think, who have been struck with the magnitude of the awful visitation. No person of means on this side of India has set to work, excogitating a scheme for a prevention of the distress hitherto consequent upon such an occurrence with greater alacrity than the enlightened ruler of Baroda. We have before us a very painstaking and carefully compiled document treating of "Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State," which, we believe, is a pioneer production of its kind in Western India. "When the history of Baroda State comes to be written," says Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, who is responsible for the compilation, "the great famine of 1908 will form a great landmark in the chapter on the economic condition of the people. Till that year both the people and the State were lulled into a sense of security that Gujarat was a land of peace and plenty, that it was free from all seasonal variations and independent of the monsoon freaks and that people had plenty to carry them through bad seasons." It is surprising that his optimistic view was taken also by the Famine Commission of 1879, which placed Gujarat beyond the black outline marking the area subject to grave famines. The Commission's verdict remained true for just twenty years. For 1899 saw a famine of severity, unprecedented within men's memory. And this led the Maharaja Gaekwar to make a searching investigation of the causes and remedial agencies in respect of famines, of which the results are embodied in this valuable State paper. It is divided into three parts. The first presents the position as it is. The second is a series of well-thought out suggestions. The third summarises the proposals and contains the Dewan's note of appreciation and several appendices.

The total area of Baroda is 8,099 square miles, of which 680 are covered by reserve forests. The agricultural condition is not of the happiest, but it is envied by artisans, some of whom have latterly taken to cultivation. The farmers are not in possession of sufficient drought cattle. There is a deficiency of carts, one for every five khatedars. In 1898 there were about 570,000 cattle and to this day Baroda has not recouped its loss in this respect, there being no more than 472,411 enumerated now. One great social evil which is mentioned with painful frequency is that of drink among the farmers. In Baroda it pays more to cultivate cotton than cereals. The total productive capacity of the State is about seven crores and fifteen lakhs, of which six crores and fifteen lakhs are from agriculture. It is the ambition of His Highness to connect every division of his territory with the rest by means of railways. There are 506 miles of rail, 198 more are projected. Nor is irrigation forgotten. Already Rs. 3,051,157 have been expended on it. The present agricultural indebtedness is eight crores. Mr. Nanavati gives a careful analysis of its causes and gives a detailed exposition of the farmer's status—the necessity of his debts, their primary causes, his ignorance, his improvidence, his suicidal social expenses and, once again, his drink. The excise revenue has nearly trebled in ten years, from Rs. 474,824 it has gone up to Rs. 1,167,160.

The recommendations for the amelioration of these conditions are comprehensive, and are the result of a comparative study of the methods by which similar problems of agrarian difficulties have been met in the advance countries of the West. The compiler discusses both the Continental and the American systems, noting existing deficiencies. He recommends the tiller of the soil to live on his farm; he can then sow a variety of crops, as in Belgium, and can utilize all manure to the best advantage. He holds this to be the best system, which, if introduced into Baroda, "would solve almost all problems and put the whole country on a new but efficient basis." The section devoted to the "history of special legislation in British India" will, it may be noted in passing prove of substantial help to the student of practical economy interested in the land problems of our day. It is an able conspectus of all that has been done in the peasant's behalf up to date in the Deccan and the Punjab, by way of agricultural banks, co-operative credit societies, advancing tagavi, land-banks and similar measures in Egypt, Germany or the Phillipine Islands. We have space at present only to mention the projected measures against famine. It will be remarked that the Baroda economist does not favour the storage of grass against rainless days and considers famine insurance as not feasible.

A FREE GIFT ?

Mr. McCallum Scott has an interesting article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" on the subject of the Federated Malay States, which incidentally throws an interesting light on the manner in which those States were moved into making the offer of a Dreadnought to the Imperial Government, and raises some qualms, or ought to do so, in the minds of honest Englishmen as to the morality of accepting their gift. We would not for a moment be considered as in any way desirous to discourage any State or Colony within the Empire from contributing of its own free will to Imperial defence, and, from the patriotic point of view, nothing could be more sublime that the picture of the various States of the Empire coming forward to assist the Mother-Country in maintaining the supremacy of the seas, at a time when that supremacy is being challenged. And the impression gained, at the time that the gift of the Malay battleship was first announced, was that of a number of federated independent states in treaty relations with the Imperial Government coming forward of their own free will with an offer to provide out of their surplus revenues money for an imperial battleship. This appears however, to be a somewhat false impression. First, let it be pointed out that the independence of the native rulers is a fiction. The position of the states is described by Mr. McCallum Scott as follows:

Perhaps their relationship to the British Empire may be best defined by saying that they are Protected States, the rulers of which have entered into treaty relations with the British Empire, whose foreign relations are controlled by the Imperial Government, whose domestic legislation and financial affairs are in the hands of a Council nominated by the Imperial Government, and whose native rulers are advised in their administration by officials aappointed by the Imperial Government.

Thus it may fairly be said that while the peoples of these States have no voice at all in their government, save to obey and pay, their nominal rulers are practically the creatures of the Colonial Office. Having regard to the great flourish with which this free gift of a battleship was announced in Parliament, it is surprising to learn that the suggestion of the gift was pressed upon the States by the Colonial Office, and that the Chief Secretary of the Malay States himself procured the action of the Sultan of Perak who moved the resolution in a federal council composed of Colonial Office nominees. The matter is well put by the "Nation," which says: "In other words, our Colonial Office presents to our Admiralty two and a quarter millions of money, to be paid by the Malay peoples whom we have undertaken to protect. What would be said of a trustee who so interpreted his fiducial relationship?" And the danger of it is pointed out by Mr. Scott when he remarks that by this act "we are teaching the British tax-payer that he may lighten his own burdens by drawing tribute from those who have no power to protect themselves."

TIBET IN SUSPENSE.

The Chinese rebellion has unfortunately broken out at a time when two questions of great moment are outstanding concerning the relations of Great Britain and the Yellow Empire which, let us hope, is still to be a united republic. The opium question is one. We do not know yet whether the large number of opium chests from India are ultimately to be absorbed in China or are to be re-shipped to India. That there is extensive opium cultivation in China is not a matter of doubt; nor can we expect a habit of centuries to be laid aside at the bidding of a few youthful enthusiasts. The upshot of the present troubles at Pekin must be awaited before a final settlement can be expected. The other question is of greater importance. China's sovereignty over Tibet is of a shadowy character. It is no secret that the Tibetans once preferred, and very probably would prefer, if a plebescile were taken, a British protectorate to Chinese suzerainty. The Younghusband expedition all but achieved it. Britain's magnanimity or weakness, or commonsense—according to the point of view—on that occasion was a puzzle to more chancelleries than one in Europe at the time. All that the enormously costly expedition secured for India were Tibetan curios and Xylographs, which will one day delight recluse scholars. Meanwhile, Tibet remained in suspense and came into sanguinary but abortive conflict with China. A few days ago we were app... Dalai Lama had sent his envoy to Darjeeling, where a conference was to have been held with the plenipotentiaries of China and ... The Tibetan emissary has halted at Gyantse, owing probably to the sudden unrest in China. But the Chinese representative does not appear even to have started for his destination. It is unfortunate that owing to the rebellion the Tibetan problem appears to be compulsorily shelved for an indefinite period.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday night. After dinner there was a small dance, about thirty-five more guests being invited. At 9-45 on Tuesday morning His Excellency the Viceroy invested Dr. Clarke with the insignia of the Kaiser-i-Hind.

State Ball at Ganeshkhind.

A brilliant assembly of over 400 accepted the invitation of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to a State Ball at Ganeshkhind last night. Their Excellencies entered the Ball room at 10 o'clock in procession and mixed freely with those present. Her Excellency looked radiant in mauve with a silver and gold brocade and wore diamonds. Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt who entered the Ball room in advance of Their Excellencies looked lovely in a dress of yellow satin. His Excellency danced the State Lancers with Mrs. Claude Hill, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb with Her Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill with Lady Barrett, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett with Mrs. Arthur, the Hon. Mr. Arthur with Mrs. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael with Mrs. Aitkin, the Hon. Surgeon-General Stevenson with Mrs. Rieu and the Hon. Mr. Sheppard with Mrs. Beales. The Ball ended at 3 a.m., when the Governor's splendid band which played during the function struck up a *potpourri* very happily entitled "The Willingdon," the production of Mr. Edward Behr.

Recreation Ground for Mandvi Ward.

In the report of the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, published in our issue of yesterday, there was an important omission, which might lead to the supposition that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was the only member who urged that steps might be taken to see that the Oomercary Jail site could be used as an open space for recreation purposes. The matter had already been mooted in minutes submitted by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. D. E. Wacha. Sir Bhalchandra backed up his minute by bringing the matter forward in the discussion and strongly urging this suggestion, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla following him. A recreation ground is undoubtedly badly needed in this ward and we hope that the result of the Trust's enquiries from Government will be that they will be enabled to avail themselves of the piece of land, which the removal of the jail will render available.

The Boregaon Disaster.

It will be remembered that in the terrible railway disaster at Boragaon three month ago, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, who sustained spinal Harrison, although they miraculously escaped instantaneous death when the collision took place, both lay in a critical condition for some time afterwards. Mrs. Harrison, who sustained spinal injuries, is now out of danger, but we regret to state that she has not yet regained the use of her legs and is likely to remain an invalid. Mr. Harrison, however, has sufficiently recovered from his injuries and the severe shock to his system to be able to go out for drives. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison owe their lives to the fact that their beds in the railway carriage were elevated to the level of the windows for the sake of coolness. Had the beds been in the normal position, the occupants would in all probability have been crushed in the matchwood to which the carriage was reduced, instead of being thrown out on both sides of the line.

Shaking Hands.

A remarkable feat of endurance was performed by Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada at the ripe age of 92. On the occasion of the celebration of Dominion Day, on July 2, at the Queen's Hall. Lord Strathcona stood for over an hour and shook hands with an unceasing stream of guests—about a thousand people, most of them being Canadians, including the Royal party. Although the introductions were performed at the average rate of 30 a minute, says the "Daily Chronicle," Lord Strathcona did not appear to be fatigued, and he briskly received the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur when they arrived with the Earl of Aberdeen. When Lord Strathcona was shaking hands with the guests Lady Strathcona sat on a chair by his side.

An Art to be Studied.

Such a strain would temporarily disable any one who had not studied and carefully practised the art of taking a firm grip (in advance) of a proffered hand. In all functions in which the chief person present has to undergo this ordeal it is essential that he should learn the knack of hand-shaking. The President of the United States of America has to do more hand-shaking than anybody else and it is necessary that his wife also should study the act. It is said that Mrs. Grover Cleveland by neglecting to learn how to shake hands, suffered much. Her right hand, by constant shaking in an unprepared state, became permanently enlarged and with a view to minimise the remarkable disparity in length between her two hands, on medical advice, she took to driving and violin-playing. The wife of President Harrison could never learn the right grip, and at all her receptions carried a bouquet in one hand and a fan in the other, so as to have no hand available to shake.

In India.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, by the way, go through an ordeal of this sort with perfect self-possession. They were as fresh and smiling at the end of the process of shaking hands with about 1,500 people recently in Bombay, as at the beginning. In India, of course, an ordeal of this sort is considerably more trying than it is in cold countries. But, perhaps, even more difficult in this country is the prolonged strain and effort imposed on a Viceroy or a Governor at a Levee, when he may have to stand for two or three hours and make from 1,500 to 2,000 bows. This is worse than handshaking and produces more intense fatigue, owing to the formality of the attitude that has to be maintained. Lord Hardinge completely broke down at his first levee in Calvutta, and the function had to be suspended for some time to enable him to recover himself.

"The Indian Peril."

The mental aberration of a well-known writer in the "Referee" have evidently reached its climax and brought forth an interesting piece of literature as remarkable for its dramatic intensity as it is curiously illustrative of stupendous ignorance of Indian affairs in the guise of political foresight. Like the old woman who gathered up her skirts and fled from her garret, warning all her co-lodgers of the impending Napoleonio invasion of England (she had dreamt of it the previous night "Vanoc," in spite of all his pretensions to political circumspection, exclaims:

"Of all the many struggles now impending the most important and the most ominous is that of the hold of England on India. I do not discern in Australia, in South Africa, or even in Canada any direct or lively interest in our Indian Empire. India is boiling with passion. The Government of England has gambled with the Army and ignored Indian realities. Outbreak in India is probable".

A "Man" Wanted.

The scintillations of "Vanoc's" political wisdom have emanated in the form of advice:

A man is wanted on the spot. Lord Hardinge is not the man. Lord Kitchener, who is wanted everywhere, or someone of the same kidney, should take charge of our Indian Empire if we favour the chance of England to discharge her responsibilities in India. The aged philosopher who is now Secretary of State for India is no longer in his right place. It is no use mincing words. Lord Morley must go. Every officer and officer's wife who has recently returned from India and every Indian officer and officer's wife who is stationed in India would bear out the truth of what I say about the imminence of peril to the British raj. I can spot the winner if only England will awaken."

It is an interesting speculation as to whether this article was written when Lord Morley *was* at the India office and has only now come into use, or whether "Vanoc" really thinks Lord Morley is still Secretary of State for India!

An Epigraphic Discovery.

An epigraphic discovery of uncommon interest was claimed to be made a few months ago by Professor H. Luders, of Berlin, who read in an inscription found in the Punjab the title *Kaiser*, assumed by the great Buddhist King Kanishka. If the characters, so read tentatively, by Dr. Luders really spell "Kaiser" we have got one more firm landmark in the shifting chronology of Indian history. Dr. Luders' paper appeared in the Report of the Prussian Academy and is now translated into English by Mr. Nariman in the latest *Indian Antiquary*.

Enver Bey's Day of Triumph.

The news that the Turkish troops re-entered Adrianople under the command of the intrepid Enver Bey recalls the remark of Mr. Donohoe, the well-known war correspondent, who in his account of an interview with Enver some weeks ago wrote:—"In Enver Bey's vocabulary there is no such word as "Kismet." With him disaster, however great, is never irreparable. It is in that spirit that he is fighting to-day with the army of Chatalja." Describing the famous Commander's appearance, Mr. Donohoe said:—"Enver Bey I found had in appearance aged but little since we last met. The sun of the Tripolitaine Desert has tanned the handsome features a brick-brown colour. The eyes are full of fire, and this extraordinary man himself is just as full of energy and enthusiasm as when, mounted on a chair in front of a cafe in Salonica, he preached a holy war against Abdul the Tyrant."

Undismayed as Ever.

"Enver, during our conversation in the office of his military chief," added the interviewer, "was neither disheartened nor dismayed. There was no note of despair in his utterances. Turkey had paid the penalty of being weak and unprepared. She had drunk to the full the bitter cup of humiliation, so did France as a result of her war with Prussia, but a greater France arose upon the ashes of the destroyed Empire. What France and the French people accomplished Enver Bey is confident the Turks, in a lesser degree perhaps, can accomplish. The Turk as a soldier is endowed with a tenacity of purpose and an enduring patience that will overcome much. Enver Bey is still a fervent believer in the future of Turkey in Europe, but it is upon her army she must rely if she would regain her feet. With peace will come the task of army reorganisation and the setting of the military household in order."

Mortality Returns.

Five attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 132 of the corresponding period of last year and 94 of that of the year before. The five plague attacks were reported from the following five places:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (Northern), Mandvi, Market and Worli. There was one attack of cholera, but no cases of small-pox were recorded during the period. Out of 1,410 rats caught on Tuesday twenty-one were found to be plague-infected, Dongri contributing the largest number, namely, five.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday the sun once more disappeared behind the clouds, and, starting with an exceedingly heavy shower between 9-30 and 10 a.m., rain continued to fall in showers varying from a heavy fall to a drizzle at intervals throughout a gloomy day. A particularly heavy shower came on about midnight and continued for over an hour.

SENSATIONAL GANG DACOITY.

PUNJAB POLICE OFFICER'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Reports have been received here that a daring dacoity was committed at Jandiala Sherkhan, Gujranwala district, in the house of Ahmed Khan, Inspector of Police, Anarkali, Lahore now on leave, on the 3rd July.

The dacoits were fully armed and attacked the house, the noise rousing the whole village. Some villagers came quickly on the scene and Sub-Inspector Ferozedin with Zaildar Amirkhan and several others were also promptly on the spot, and chased the dacoits. They fired upon them without success and the dacoits were able to make good their escape.

The inmates of the house were so alarmed that Zaildar Amirkhan remained with them for the night. Subsequently, as an act of revenge, the dacoits brutally murdered Amirkhan while he was asleep in the courtyard of his own house. The dacoits were identified by the women of Amirkhan's household and by his nephew.

The gang included Chagu Kashmiri Amir Khan, a Pathan, Hayata Khomhar, Jawalsingh and Mirdad, all notorious dacoits, who have been wanted by the Punjab Police for several other crimes. News has now been received that the leader Chagu has been arrested by Inspector Mahomed Khan who is reported to have been wounded in the fighting leading to Chagu's arrest. The Punjab Police hopes to effect the arrest of the whole gang.

It is understood that provision will be made for the family of the murdered Zaildar.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The proposal of the Government of India to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act so as to place beyond question the legality of endorsements in alternative to one or more persons has been well received and supported in commercial circles. It is proposed to amend the Indian Act on the lines of the English Bills of Exchange Act and will apply to all instruments, such as Government promissory notes, cheques, bills of exchange, etc. It may be taken as settled that legislation will be undertaken, but it is not yet known if the draft Bill will be ready for the autumn session of the Imperial legislative Council.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 23.

The "Sind Gazette" publishes the following:—Our London correspondent writes: Owing to news having been received privately that an attempt to bomb Sir Louis Dane, the retired Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, while he was crossing France on his way to England would be made, he decided at the request of the French Government to travel from Marseilles to Liverpool by sea. He remained on board and completed the voyage in the City of York.

ADRIANOPLE.

FALL DENIED AT SOFIA.

WHAT WILL THE POWERS DO?

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

Two contradictory reports come from the Balkans to-day. The announcement of the appointment of a Turkish Vali at Adrianople is made simultaneously with the receipt of news from Sofia that communications with Adrianople have been restored and that the report of the Turkish occupation is false, being due only to the appearance of three squadrons of cavalry and some irregulars in the neighbourhood of the city, who subsequently retreated.

The ambassadors in London hope to be fully instructed by the next meeting on Thursday.

TURKISH OFFICIAL VERSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.

It is officially announced here that the army entered Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh to-day.

The Bulgarians offered slight opposition at Kirk Kilisseh, but evacuated Adrianople without resistance, after blowing up the stores and some Government buildings.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

Adrianople is occupied by a cavalry division under Ibrahim Bey, supported by a flying column of infantry under Enver Bey, the latter covering fifty miles in 24 hours.

SOFIA, July 23.

The Turkish prisoners in Adrianople were sent into Bulgaria before the Turks entered.

BELGRADE, July 23.

Continual fighting took place on Monday and Tuesday. The Bulgarians were everywhere defeated. The Servians occupied Belogradchik, in the North-West of Bulgaria.

POWERS' INTERVENTION.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger," which is regarded as semi-official, does not believe that anything will be done beyond putting diplomatic pressure on the Porte. This, however, can hardly be reconciled with Mr. Asquith's statement.

An important factor in the present situation is the coincidence of interests of Austria and Russia, who are equally desirous of preventing the excessive humiliation of Bulgaria.

POWERS AND ENOS-MIDIA LINE.

SOFIA, July 22.

M. Ghenadieff, the new Foreign Minister, in a speech in the Sobranje, said he had assurances that the Great Powers would not allow the Turks to establish themselves beyond the frontier already fixed under their direction.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is apparently settled that peace negotiations, which are entirely independent of the armistice negotiations at Nish, will be held at Sinaia.

SOFIA COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

SOFIA, July 23.

The Capital is now isolated from the outside world. No mails have been received and no news has been published for a fortnight.

In spite of the ignorance prevailing here as to the happenings in Europe, the public is admirably patient and calm.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

LONDON, July 23.

Greece insists that signature of an armistice shall be simultaneous with the acceptance by Bulgaria of certain peace preliminaries, which it is believed Greece intends making very stringent. This may protract the negotiations at Nish and delay the meeting of a Peace Conference on Rumanian soil.

DEPRESSION IN SOFIA.

Depression in Sofia is extreme, though some consolation is derived from the belief that the Powers will oblige Turkey to respect the Treaty of London and from a telegram which the Tsar is reported to have sent to King Ferdinand declaring that Russia will not tolerate the humiliation of Bulgaria.

CHOLERA IN CAMP.

Various reports indicate that cholera is raging among the Bulgarian troops and that it has spread to the Greeks.

LAND WASTED WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

The conditions and distress in the country which is the scene of the war are appalling. The whole land is wasted with fire and sword. There are thousands of homeless wanderers who throng all the roads. Fighting however, continues with unabated fury.

The Servians report that fierce battle at St. Nicholas preceded the capture of Belogradochik. The Servians captured thirty-two guns.

Greek despatches report a series of desperate encounters with the rear-guards of the retreating Bulgarians who are being incessantly driven back.

THE ENTRY INTO ADRIANOPLE.

GRAND VIZIER'S MESSAGE.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Basri Bey, Acting Consul-General for Turkey, has received this morning the following telegram, dated the Sublime Porte, 22nd July 1913, from H. H. Said Halim Pasha, the Grand Vizier, Constantinople:—

"Adrianople and Kerklisse were occupied to-day, thanks to the swiftness of the cavalry commanded by Ibrahim Bey accompanied by Enver Bey. Damages and calamities commenced by the Bulgarians were prevented. The regiments of infantry sent as reinforcements to the above Brigade have made eighty kilometers in one single day. The columns of cavalry and infantry directed on Kerklisse have given proof of the same courage and effected the march with the same quickness. The Bulgarian infantry offered resistance which was futile. We have had no loss whatever."

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.

COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE FORESHADOWED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Pease, introducing a Bill in the House of Commons yesterday to give immediate relief to local authorities, in connection with education, to the extent of £750,000, foreshadowed the introduction in 1914 of a large education scheme, linking up elementary schools with the Universities, and compelling local authorities to provide secondary schools on a system similar to that of the elementary schools. He said the scheme would be expensive but Government was prepared to foot the bill.

POLICE CONFESSIONS IN INDIA.

DESPATCH SENT HOME BY LAST MAIL.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Morrell in the House of Commons yesterday, said he had just received the telegraphic summary of a very full despatch, on the subject of confessions made to police, which left India by the last mail.

Lord Crewe was now considering it. The despatch and the opinions on which it was based would be published as soon as was practicable.

FACTORY FIRE IN NEW YORK.

75 CASUALTIES

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

A fire took place yesterday in an overall factory at Binghampton, New York. The building was destroyed in twenty minutes. There were 120 girls inside, and they did not pay any attention to the alarm, thinking it was the usual fire drill, until messengers rushed in and started driving them out. There was then an awful panic. The fire escapes proved inadequate and girls jumped from windows. The casualties were 25 killed and 50 injured.

NEARLY SIXTY GIRLS PERISH.

The fire at Binghampton is ascribed to a cigarette carelessly thrown among some rubbish. It is now stated that from fifty to sixty girls perished and that a dozen were fatally injured. Many others are missing.

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

KING TO LAY THE STONE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

The King will to-morrow lay the foundation stone of the Commonwealth building in Aldwych. In this connection, the papers give prominence to the formation of a company called the Dominion Site Limited, to carry out Earl Grey's proposal to concentrate the offices of the Dominions on one site in London, preferably in Aldwych.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

STRICT NEUTRALITY IN CHINA.

FRIENDLY TO AMERICA

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

The Japanese Embassy in London emphatically denies the Chinese reports that Japan is supporting the Southerners. Japan is maintaining the strictest neutrality regarding the Chinese internal domestic differences, and has empowered her Consuls to deport from China any Japanese suspected of political intrigue.

It is further declared that the change of the Japanese Minister in Peking indicates no change whatever in the policy of Japan regarding Mexico. Japan has intimated that while pleased at the manifestation of friendship displayed on the arrival of the Minister in Mexico, she cannot approve anything of an anti-American character.

HONG KONG, July 23.

H. M. Destroyer Fame, with eighteen marines on board, has departed for Canton.

MANŒUVRE CONTRE-TEMPS.

DISASTROUS STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORSES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

Owing to a night attack by the infantry, 250 horses of the Queen's Bays, picked at Elstead, stampeded. The camp was thrown into indescribable confusion, and although officers and men worked gallantly eight horses had to be destroyed. It is feared that twelve more will have to be shot. Five men have been sent to hospital, one in a serious condition. Sixty horses galloped back to their stables at Aldershot.

THE PILLAI CASE.

WILL THE CROWN PAY COSTS?

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the costs of the Pillai case, might be borne by the Crown.

Mr. Asquith replied that it was not the practice of the Courts to give costs against the Crown in such cases, but the Crown might pay the costs or a part of them *ex gratia*. He would request Lord Crewe to consider the point in Council, but he could not give any pledge.

SAMUEL INDEMNITY BILL.

OPPOSITION OBJECTION.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law asked whether, before the House passed the Samuel Indemnity Bill, it would not be entitled to be satisfied that no use had been made of the confidential information obtained by Sir Stuart Samuel's firm in connection with the silver contract, in order to make profits for themselves. If Government was able to satisfy the House on this matter, the Opposition would readily come to terms.

Mr. Asquith replied that he was sorry that suspicion should enter anybody's mind. He would make suggestions which, he hoped, would prove satisfactory, allay any suspicions and lead to an agreement removing the Bill from the controversial category.

TWO MAILS TO INDIA.

SIR JOHN REES' PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir John Rees asked whether provision for two mails to India weekly was being considered.

Mr. Montagu replied that the suggestion was not before the Government of India. It was impossible to say whether it was one that could advantageously be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

OBITUARY.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23.

The death is announced of Major-General Arthur Rideout.

COTTON-GROW[illegible] IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD CREWE.

STATE-TRAINING OF RYOTS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 23

A deputation from the International Cotton Federation, headed by Sir Charles Macara and accompanied by several Lancashire Members of the House of Commons, waited on Lord Crewe at the India Office to urge the importance of encouraging the growth of cotton in India.

Sir Charles Macara said that the Indian crop this year would be worth fifty millions. Some improvement, though not so much as could be wished, was apparent in its quality.

Mr. S. M. Johnson submitted that agriculture in India could not be sufficiently developed unless adequate and timely financial aid were forthcoming. The spinners asked that the practice of damping cotton in press or ginnery be made a criminal offence.

The foreign delegates pointed out that increasing quantities of Indian cotton were used on the Continent, Herr Langen, from Germany, declaring that Germany used six times more than England.

Lord Crewe, in reply, noted with satisfaction the admission that some progress had been made in cotton-growing in India. It was unreasonable to ask the Indian cultivator to displace other crops by cotton unless he could be definitely assured that cotton would be more lucrative than the crop which it displaced. He was glad to say that the Government of India was spending much money on railways and canals, and he anticipated something being done to strengthen agriculturists who, in time, would replace the more expensive European experts whose services were still needed.

As regarded the fraudulent damping of cotton, if the trade considered that it was helpless to prevent this by trade regulations, he would again impress on the Government of India the possibility of undertaking some form of penal legislation which might intimidate some of the parties to the fraud.

CALCUTTA MOSLEMS AND HAJ MONOPOLY.

DEMOLITION OF CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

At a meeting of the leading Mahomedan residents of Calcutta, held in the rooms of the Anjuman Kasimul Maarif on Sunday last, resolutions were passed expressing grief and resentment at the action of the United Provinces Government in connection with the Cawnpore mosque.

Further resolutions were adopted praying Government not to enforce the regulations regarding compulsory return tickets for the Haj pilgrims and declaring that the grant of monopoly to carry passengers to the Hadjaz to a particular shipping company would be a hardship to Mahomedan pilgrims.

A MADRAS PROTEST.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, July 23.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League has adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the United Provinces Government in demolishing a portion of the Machhlibazar Mosque at Cawnpore. It was also resolved to make representation to the Viceroy urging on the Government of India to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque.

WELSH DISES[illegible]ABLISHMENT BI[illegible]

LORDS REJEC[illegible] SECOND READING.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

The House of Lords, by 242 votes to 48, adopted Lord Salisbury's motion that the House decline to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country by means of a referendum.

from the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Schools and the Mahomedan and the Hindu Orphanages were entertained. Sir Lawrence Jenkins attended the function.

MESOPOTAMIA.

QUESTION OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord Ronaldshay asked a series of questions regarding the present position of navigation on the Tigris, whether the negotiations were concluded, and why it was sought to take the formation of the proposed Anglo-Turkish Company out of the hands of the existing British company.

In the course of an exhaustive reply reviewing the whole course of the negotiations, Sir Edward Grey said: "Answering the last question, I am concerned with the general interests of British trade in those regions, rather than with any particular advantage to an individual company. I do not consider it a very desirable solution that the Lynch Company should have monopoly and control of the whole navigation. The arrangement contemplated would secure to that company the confirmation of its existing separate privileges, and an offer of participation in the capital of, and fair working agreement with, the proposed new Ottoman Company."

Sir Edward Grey declined to reply to a further question as to the nature of the assurances received from Germany on the subject of the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The negotiations were still in progress and the arrangements, when completed, would be submitted to the House. But it was not practicable to make their conclusion dependent upon a previous discussion in the House.

The match between Middlesex and Surrey, at Oval, was drawn, Middlesex winning on first innings.

BARISAL TRIAL.

LONG ADJOURNMENT.

[Associated Press.]

BARISAL, July 23.

At the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case to-day Dr. Rajanikanta Gupta, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Barisal Hospital, being examined, said that he knew Nishikanta Chakrarty, Head-Constable (astrologer). Witness saw him about ten times having introduced himself to witness as an astrologer.

Narendra Nath Basu, a student being examined, said he knew Hemendra Mukhuti when he was in the B. M. College boarding house. He used to go him to take lessons in mathematics. Witness being very poor Hemendra Babu used to pay his college fees from time to time. At times the money used to be sent by a money order. Witness had correspondence with Hemendra. He wrote a post-card for his Matriculation examination fees. He could not say when or for what amounts he had written to Hemendra. He could not say what amount was sent. Hemendra was at Nopara. In what district that village was witness did not know. Except the post-card he did not send any other communication to Hemendra asking for his examination fees.

The Magistrate directed witness to produce in Court by 4 p.m. any letter or money order coupon from Hemendra that he might have in his possession.

The Court rose for the day at 12 noon and the hearing of the case will be resumed on the 6th August next.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

GOVERNMENT'S NOMINEES.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 23.

A press communique states the Government of India have this year sanction the award of ten State technical scholarships to the following candidates for a course of training in Europe in the subjects noted against each.

(1) Mr. P. K. Rajamanikham—leather goods industry.

(2) Mr. Chunilal Purshotamdas Shah—pottery.

(3) Mr. Ramesh Chandra Roy, at present at Manchester—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, subject to the production of a medical certificate as to his physical fitness to undergo the course of study proposed.

(4) Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan—sugar engineering.

(5) Mr. Krishna Lal—sugar engineering.

(6) Mr. Lahouri Mal Khosla—flour milling.

(7) Mr. Abdul Hakim—Chemistry as applied to minerals and metals.

(8) Mr. Bidyananda Dowera—mechanical and electrical engineering.

(9) Mr. C. J. Brandon—architecture.

(10) Mr. Ram Lal—mechanical and electrical engineering.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ORDAINED A CHAPEL OF THE ATH.

BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 22.

The re-inauguration of Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, as Chapel of the Order of the Bath, took place to-day with stately ceremonial.

A procession walked from the House of Lords, consisting of Knight Commanders of the Bath, followed by the King in robes of crimson silk, and Pages of Honour, preceded by the Duke of Connaught. Noticeable among those taking part were Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Methuen, Lord Charles Beresford, Earl Grey and Lord Brassey.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

GUARD BEZONJI'S TRIAL.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

AKOLA, July 23.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Bezonji, guard of the goods train which collided with the passenger train on 30th April last, before Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate. Cooverji Nusservanji, the engine driver of the light engine, was examined for the defence. He stated that he left Yavalked at 4-45 am. and reached Boregaon at 5-15. When he arrived at Boregaon it was quite light and he could see the semaphore and arms when approaching the signals.

Naoroji Nusservanji, the next witness, stated that he was driving the down goods train from Shegaon to Badnera on that day. While at Katepurna an up goods train was standing there, and in passing that train he saw accused on the footplate of his brakevan. Accused had a hand lamp in his hand. They exchanged salutes and witness noticed that the tail and side lamps of accused's brakevan were burning brightly.

Luxman Jairam Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was in the passenger train, deposed that he jumped out of the carriage through the window after the collision and saw that it was daylight then. In cross-examination he stated that he lost consciousness when he jumped out of the train and it was when he came to his senses that he found it was bright daylight.

The Apothecary of the G. I. P. Railway Hospital at Badnera stated that he treated accused at the latter's house from 30th April to 31st May. There were various injuries on his body.

Sabban Saidhan Hamal, in the G. I. P. Railway's employ, stated that he was in the brake of the brakesman on the goods train on 30th April, and when the train came to a halt outside Boregaon, Outer Signal, accused called witness and told him to see if the tail and side lights were burning brightly. On inspection he saw them burning brightly. Accused then told him to go towards Boregaon station and see if a train was coming from the opposite direction. Accused afterwards alighted from the brakevan and took a lamp and went backwards towards the pumping house. Witness then go into the brakevan and slept, and in about ten minutes the collision occurred. In cross-examination witness stated that accused did not exchange signals with the driver when he was going back nor even before alighting. The driver exchanged absolutely no signals from the time his train came to a standstill to the time he tried to start it and moved backwards. He showed no light at all.

Two more witnesses were examined and the case adjourned to the 4th August.

SEQUEL TO BURMA BANK CASE.

CHETTY'S SUIT AGAINST EX-DIRECTORS.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, July 23.

In the Chief Court to-day on behalf of T. S. Chetty, a suit was filed against S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Bank of Burma Cheating Case, for the recovery of Rs. 1,48,770 due for principal and interest on a mortgage. The mortgage, dated March 15th, 1912, was for Rs. 1,85,000 repayable on June 15th, 1912, with interest and the properties under mortgage were five houses in Rangoon. Plaintiff asked for the properties to be sold in the event of the decretal amount not being paid. A petition also was filed asking that the Official Receiver of the Court be appointed Receiver of the mortgaged properties, which were all vacant with the exception of one. The defendants being confined in jail, plaintiff was apprehensive of the properties not being looked after and that they would deteriorate. There was also the danger of the municipal and the Government taxes remaining unpaid, and the premises sold for default.

The plaint was admitted and notice directed to be issued.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A DRIVER.

SENSATIONAL BHUSAVAL AFFAIR.

MISSING LOVE LETTERS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JALGAON, July 23.

W. Haynes, driver on the G. I. P. Ry. at Bhusaval, is charged before Mr. F. H. Jolly, First Assistant Collector of East Khandesh at Jalgaon with attempt to murder another driver named Ash.

The story for the prosecution is that Haynes and Ash were messing in the house of guard White of the same railway. There lived in the house Mrs. White and her daughter Mrs. Hyde. Mrs. Hyde was living with her parents, having decided to separate from her husband who was at Jhansi. Both Haynes and Ash, it was alleged, were seeking to win Mrs. Hyde's favour and it appears at one time she encouraged Ash's attentions but subsequently preferred Haynes's, to whom she was greatly attached. When Mrs. Hyde and her mother were absent in Bombay, White came across certain letters which Haynes had written to Mrs. Hyde, and these letters were removed from where they were kept. On their return they found the letters missing and suspected Ash as having taken them, and he was asked by Mrs. White not to enter her compound any further. White who was opposed to any intimacy between his daughter and Haynes strictly forbade his wife and daughter from having any more communications with Haynes.

On the 12th instant, it is alleged, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hyde and Haynes were seated in the compound of White's house in the railway quarters in Bhusaval and White was inside asleep. It was between 8 and 9 p.m. when Ash came there and demanded certain clothes which he had left in that house from Mrs. White, who refused to give them. Ash, it appears, then enquired for White, when Mrs. White is alleged to have replied in provocative language. Ash replied resenting this, whereupon Haynes interfered and afterwards reproached him. Ash showed fight, a scuffle followed between Haynes and Ash and the former then took out a [illegible] volver from his pocket and directed towards Ash.

The latter took to his heels but was folowed by Haynes who fired but the shot missed and Ash escaped uninjured.

The report of the revolver shot was heard by the neighbours and the matter was brought to the notice of the local police with the result that Sub-Inspector B. V. Kelkar after investigation arrested Haynes. His revolver and 46 cartridges were found in his possession and a number of love letters were taken possession of from Mrs. Hyde and Haynes and filed as exhibits at the hearing of the case. A blank cartridge was found inside the revolver.

Ten witnesses, mainly railway employees living near White's house including White, his wife and daughter were examined for the prosecution. Mrs. Hyde deposed to the fact of her tender relations with accused. The accused stated that the shot was fired only with a view to frighten Ash and not to harm him.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The report of joint-stock companies in Bengal for 1912-13 shows that the number of companies limited by shares, working at the close of the year, was 847 with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 87, 49,16,900 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 27,08,01,086 against 745 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 82,69,60,700 and paid-up capital of Rs. 26,47,57,634 of the previous year. During the last two years the increase in the number of companies was very marked, 259 out of 847 being registered during the last two years. During the year under review, 135 companies, limited by shares, were registered. Of these 21 were promoted by Europeans, ten jointly by Europeans and Indians, and one hundred and four by Indians. No less than sixty Banking and Insurance companies were started. A large number of Banking concerns were started in Calcutta and at District and Sub-divisional headquarters. They are working satisfactorily and have been able to pay dividends at rates varying from five to thirty-two per cent. on paid up capital. Fifteen trading companies went into liquidation during the year. No less than thirty-two companies ceased to work against fourteen of the previous year and this increase was due to the failures of a number of trading and insurance companies that were started by inexperienced persons without sufficient funds or knowledge during the last few years of the Swadeshi agitation.

KAHROOR BEGAR CASE.

POLICE METHODS CONDEMNED.

"WHOLESALE PERJURY AND FORGERY."

[Associated Press.]

MULTAN, July 22.

Mr. A. J. W. Kitchin, District Magistrate of Multan, in the course of his judgment in the Kahroor Begar case said:—

The two cases Emperor *versus* Allah Bakhsh, &c., section 147/333 and Nur Ahmed, &c., *versus* Ata Mahomed, &c., section 147/326, may be conveniently disposed of in a single judgment, being cross cases the accused in one case being the complainants in the other. The facts which formed the basis of the two criminal charges occurred soon after sunrise on the morning of 17th March last at the village of Zirak Wahan some miles from the Sub Tahsil of Kahror in Lodhran Tahsil of this district. It appears that Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Multan, was on tour in the district and he spent the night of 16th March at Zirak Wahan in the rest-house of Ata Mahomed lambardar, who is apparently a man of some substance. It appears from the service book in the Crown Case No. 4 that Mahomed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, Kahror, and Sardar Mahomed, Head Constable, accompanied by Mahomed Nisz Khan, and one or two other constables had come over from Kahroor to meet the Deputy Superintendent.

It is alleged that next morning 17th March one Shahnan complained to the police that his house had been broken into during the night and some jewels and household pots stolen. Whatever the reason of the visit may have been it is admitted that certain police officers accompanied by Zemindars went to the weavers well about half a mile away. There a fight took place. The police constable had a [illegible] broken. Shah Mahomed, Sofed Posh, was struck with a stick, and possibly other blows were struck. On the other hand some of the weavers were roughly handled, Chetan Das, acting Zaildar, informed the Sub-Inspector who went to the spot. The Deputy Superintendent of Police also went to the spot when the sight was just over and blood was still not. A charge of greivous hurt and assault on the police in execution of their duty was at once made and eleven of the weavers were arrested at once. Four others were afterwards arrested and in all 15 weavers and Arains mostly near relations were sent up for trial

The story told by the defence which is also the prosecution story in the cross case is a very different one. This story is that there was no burglary at all, the Deputy Superintendent of Police was going to a pig drive in the river bed some miles away, that some police constables went to impress the weavers to act as beaters; that they refused to go and assaulted the impressing party; that other police came including the Deputy Superintendent of Police himself and the Sub-Inspector with leading Zemindars; that the weavers were beaten, their women disgraced, their men handcuffed and led away and that a false story of burglary and resistance to the police was made up against them.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN AGITATION.

These cases have caused a good deal of local excitement and have been made the occasion for some Hindu-Mahomedan agitation.

The evidence in the cross case against the police is in effect the defence to the police prosecution. The witnesses are nearly all the accused in the police case and with few exceptions they are weavers and close relations. Before this Court they tell a wild story, of an attack in their hamlet by a large crowd of police and zemindars that the Deputy Superintendent Police personally beat a man with the strie of his gun; that all the weavers were thrashed with sticks; that their clothes were pulled off that their women were dragged out and grossly insulted. All this outrage was committed, because the weavers meekly asked that only one half of their party should be taken on the shooting expedition and not the whole of them.

It is clearly proved that a fight took place on the well between some of the police and all the weavers. It is at least highly likely that a number of police and Zemindars afterwards beat the weavers for having assaulted the police. The real point at issue is whether the fight took place over a resisted search, or over a refusal to go on shikar. In all probability there were two fights though, whether a definite interval took place between them, can only be a matter of conjecture, for there is no evidence.

It is alleged that the fight took place because the weavers would not have their houses searched, such a fight might well take place if the weavers had any stolen property to conceal. After the fight the houses were searched and nothing was found. The search was legal; overwhelming force was close by, why should the weavers fight if they had none of the stolen property? They had no opportunity of disposing of the stolen property, although this suggestion is of course made. Now I proceed to consider the case on the other side, *viz.*, whether the fight took place over a shikar party because the accused would not go out to beat for the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

INFLUENCE OF WIRE-PULLERS.

It is now admitted before this Court and by the Deputy Superintendent of Police that there was a big drive of pig in the river bed that day and that arrangements had been made for beaters. Throughout all the earlier stages of the case this beat was denied by the police witnesses. There is nothing inherently improbable in some beaters being collected at the last moments, especially when these particular men happened to be on bad terms with Ata Mahomed. There is no doubt at all in my mind that this fight took place because an attempt was made by the police to collect beaters and the men impressed refused to go.

The story told by the defence has grown and swelled in exaggeration and falsity as the case proceeded, probably under the instructions and tutelage of the Hindu sympathisers and wire-pullers who have organised and paid for the defence. But the fact remains that from the very beginning the defence has been that there was no burglary, and that the weavers were beaten and imprisoned because they refused to be impressed as beaters in the D. S. P.'s shoot.

As I have found that no burglary was committed and no search was made, I proceed to consider whether there is any evidence on which a charge can be framed in the cross case. That an offence of assault against the weavers was committed is clear enough. The question is whether charges can be framed against their assailants. The stories told by the witnesses in the cross case, who are accused in the police case, are so grossly exaggerated and coloured that no reliance can be placed upon them. Their anxiety is to implicate the D.S.P., the Sub Inspector Ata Mahomed and in the assault which it is highly probable that they had nothing to do with the beating of the weavers but arrived while the beating was in progress or after it was over; against Mahomed Nawaz, constable and Shah Mahomed, there is the admitted fact that they received injuries in he fray but there is little direct evidence against Mahomed Nawaz and none at all against Shah Mahomed. In fact the evidence has become so distorted that there is no chance of basing a conviction upon it. I find then that the police case is false, and that in the counter-case of assualt there is not sufficient evidence for a conviction against any specific individuals.

WHOLESALE FORGERY AND PERJURY.

The finding that the police case is false is serious for whatever was done by the Sub-Inspector and his subordinates was done in the presence and with the knowledge and consent of the D. S. P. who is a Gazetted Officer and the second-in-command of the District Police Force. The making of the false case involved wholesale forgery and perjury. A first report, search warrants and a search report were to all appearance manufactured after the assault was over. The accused were arrested, false statements were made and statement falsely recorded. The case was completed by false evidence in Court, such things are often alleged, and perhaps such things are sometimes done, but the characteristic features of this case are that all this corrupt procedure apparently took place with the knowledge if not by the orders of the D. S. P. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, D.S.P., received a direct appointment. His father is a distinguished E. A. C. whom I have honorably known or many years. He himself has less than four years' service in the police. The Sub-Inspector also has less than four years' service. An officer who is given gazetted rank must consent to be judged by the standards which obtain for a Gazetted Officer. An excuse of youth, inexperience and want of principle which might receive attention for a subordinate is no excuse for a Gazetted Officer.

It is easy for a judicial officer, new to the district and the people to make grievous mistakes. It is not fair to treat facts as proved, which are in fact not so truly proved as that a criminal conviction could be based upon them. This Court may easily go wrong. There was no enquiry into allegations made at the time that they were made, the case against the police is admittedly paid for. Allowing for all this I can say that though there is not before me evidence for a criminal conviction yet that there are many great reasons to suppose that an intentionally false charge of burglary and of riot with assault on the police was made up by Mahomed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector and that this was done with the knowledge and consent if not by the orders of Chaudhri Ghulam Rusul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, I discharge all the accused.

The King and the German Emperor have again presented cups to the Royal Yacht Squadron for their Cowes Week Regatta, commencing August 5. His Majesty's cup is for the handicap open to yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Kaiser's cup is for yachts exceeding 15-metres rating.

FIGHTING MALARIA IN BENGA[illegible]

UNSUCCESSFUL SANITARY MEASURES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The resolution on Sanitation in Bengal, published to-day, shows that despite measures taken to prevent the spread of malaria there was a rise in mortality from this disease during last year. The various anti-malarial measures that have been undertaken throughout the province have so far been unproductive of any real and permanent advantage and in many places they have been discontinued. The clearance of jungle and destruction of mosquitoes have not proved successful measures and the more extended use of quinine seems, on the present knowledge, the only method by which it is possible to reduce thee rate of mortality and risk of infection. An experiment on a fairly large scale to determine the effect of the wholesale clearance of jungle on general health in villages is about to be undertaken.

Steps are now being taken to give effect to the scheme for the appointment of Health Officers and trained Sanitary Inspectors in Municipalities which has been under consideration in recent years.

A bill has been introduced in the Lesgislative Council to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, so as to provide for the appointment of such officers in mofussil Municipalities.

A class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors has been opened in Calcutta. It is hoped theese measures will result in considerable and much-needed improvement in the conservancy and sanitation of municipal areas.

SUNFLOWER AS TARGET.

COOLY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD BY MILL MANAGER.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

A lamentable tragedy took place yesterday afternoon at Howrah in which a cooly employed on the East Indian Railway at Ramkristopur was shot dead by a European named Mr. McGee, manager of the Fort William Flour Mills at Howrah.

It would appear Mr. McGee went to his quarters and out of sport conceived the idea of testing his shooting abilities, choosing as his target a sunflower. He seized his rifle and fired at the sunflower, but missed it. The bullet entered a wagon on the railway lines which was being unloaded and penetrated the left temple of a cooly who was in the wagon. The cooly died before medical assistance could be rendered to him.

Mr. McGee was arrested on a charge of rash and negligent act, thereby causing death, and released.

HEAVY CALCUTTA RAINFALL.

ANNUAL AVERAGE ONLY 8 INCHES SHORT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The rainfall of Calcutta for the present year is already within eight inches of the annual average of 60 inches. The rainfall up to date is 52.03 inches of which 2¼ inches is represented by the heavy downpour recorded yesterday morning. The present excess is 11.0' inches and indications are that this excess will be maintained as the weather advice is to the effect that another depression has formed over Bengal.

SEQUEL TO E. I. R. DISASTER.

SURVIVORS CLAIM HALF A LAKH DAMAGES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 23.

It is understood that Mr. Dakhina Ranjan Muzumdar, one of the survivors of the recent Ondal-Sainthia railway accident, and some other relatives of some of those killed in the accident, have claimed damages from the East Indian Railway Company to the extent of fifty thousand rupees.

ROBBERY IN PILGRIMS HOUSE.

DISAPPEARANCE OF WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

Din Mahomed Khodabux, a pilgrim, has reported to the police the theft of property valued at Rs. 2065 from his house in Khandia Street during his temporary absence from Bombay. He states that his wife, daughter and one Pir Shiab, who also resided with him, have disappeared. The police have arrested one Rehemtulla on suspicion as an abettor.

A native of Hyderabad, Sind, was arrested for selling three girls in Bahawalpur State but the girls were too young to give evidence against him and he was released. The girls, however, are being taken from him and sent to the Hindu Orphanage, Bombay.

[illegible]RIMONIAL CASE.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE'S WIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. M. Watson charged Mr. A. A. Crawford with enticing away his wife and with misconduct. The complanant appeared in person, and the accused, who was also present, was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor.

The complainant said he charged the accused with enticing away his wife Gertrude Watson, nee Carter, and with misconduct. The accused was the proprietor of the Bombay Electric Company where he (the complainant) was office superintendent and drew a salary of Rs. 8 a day, Sundays and holidays excepted. He (the complainant) was married to his wife at the Roman Catholic Church, Bellary, by license. From Bellary they came straight back to Bombay. On the 12th of April he asked his wife to come to his office from where they could go to make purchases at the market. His wife came to the office, where he introduced the accused to her. He was busy at the time, so the accused invited his wife upstairs to his residence, and, after completion of his work, the complainant also went upstairs. To his knowledge the accused did not know his wife before this.

INVITATION TO DINNER.

The accused invited them to dinner on the following Sunday. There was another gentleman present at the dinner besides them. They went to a cinematograph show and from there the complainant and his wife returned home. They were again invited to dinner by the accused. They passed the time in playing billiards and in music on the piano. The complainant and his wife retired at night to their own quarters. A few days after that they came to stay in the accused's house as his guests while their house was being painted and an electric installation was being put up. When the week end was over, the accused insisted that they should stay further in his quarters as the smell of the paint would be fresh in their house and the putting up of the electric installation had not been completed. They thereupon stayed on. Some time after, the complainant's relations came to stay with him, otherwise he and his wife would have been another week in the accused's house. They went to their own quarters, and some days after he went to the accused's bungalow to get some varnish, where to his great surprise he found his wife. He asked his wife about this, and she said she had been in office, but, seeing him busy, had come up, as she did not like to disturb him. She said there was nothing wrong and he accepted her word. On the 30th of May last his relations went back to Poona. The n[illegible] he went to office and the accused put forward a proposal that on His Majesty's birthday, which was a holiday, they should all three make a trip to Matheran as he had promised the complainant's wife to show her the place. At first the complainant was unwilling to accept the proposal.

VISIT TO MATHERAN.

However, complainant was eventually persuaded to go and they left by the Poona Mail. Next day the accused engaged ponies at Matheran Station, but complainant would not ride for certain reasons and objected to his wife riding astride. A lady's saddle was procured and his wife and the accused went for a ride or that morning and the next. On the afternoon of the second day, accused and Mrs. Watson asked complainant to come for a walk with them to Louisa Point, which he did but, at the market, Mr. Watson said she was tired and she and the accused, procuring ponies, left witness to walk home alone. Mrs. Watson and accused returned home after dark and witness remonstrated with his wife. On their return to Bombay Mrs. Watson and complainant rode down to Neral while complanant travelled by train with the baggage.

After they had returned to Bombay, it was agreed that complainant and Mrs. Watson should dine at accused's house on the night of June 7. Witness worked in office until about 3 p.m., and when he went home he found that accused had called on his wife and suggested a visit to the Royal Opera House after dinner. Witness cautioned his wife not to receive accused in future without his (witness's) knowledge. While dressing for dinner witness and his wife had an altercation which started with witness accidentally tearing the dress which he was buttoning for her. According to witness, his wife snatched his pince-nez from his eyes, threw them on to the ground and said, "what are these eyes worth?" Witness, who lost his temper, swept away some unbreakable articles from the dressing table and said that he would not go out as his wife had deprived him of his sight. Eventually, accused was sent for and witness, although declining to go out himself, agreed to his wife accompanying accused to the theatre. Witness retired to bed about 11 p.m., and did not wake up until about 5 a.m., next morning when he searched the house and found that his wife had not returned. He accordingly got together some of her day clothes and sent them by a servant to accused's residence, knowing his wife to have been in evening dress the evening before. The clothes were not returned and, at about 9 or 10 o'clock, accused and Mrs. Watson came together to witness's flat. Witness told accused to come in, but ordered his wife to remain outside until she could explain where she had been on the night before. Witness's wife replied "I will have nothing more to do with you. Give me my clothes. I can work, and if not Mr. Crawford will look after me." Witness allowed her to go into her room to get her clothes and then followed and begged her to tell him what had occurred the night before and not to go away as she had only been married to him for seven months. Mrs. Watson said that she was finished with him, took everything except witness's clothes and the pictures on the wall, and when going threw her wedding ring on to the table saying that witness could sell it and buy something to eat.

During the afternoon a friend of witness from Ahmedabad came to his house and he sent a note to his wife at accused's residence asking her to come and receive the friend to which he received the answer endorsed by his wife: "No! go and enjoy yourself."

At this point accused's solicitor put in two notes sent by complainant to his wife. Mrs. Watson had endorsed the latter with the answer "No! go and enjoy yourself," but it also contained in other handwriting filthy and abusive language which had been sent to Mrs. Watson. Complainant admitted that the handwriting was his. The note had been sent by Rama, a servant lent to witness by accused until such time as he could procure a servant of his own.

Witness then wrote to accused and subsequently brought the matter to court. Calling at accused's house, to ascertain where his wife was, he was told he would be proceeded against for trespass were he to call again. He made enquiries from accused's servants one of whom had told him that his wife and accused were at accused's house.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGED OFFER.

On the night of June 17 accused called at witness's house. Witness returned late from a motor drive and asked accused for an explanation. Accused said witness had made a false charge against him and produced a paper offering to reinstate accused, increase his salary and reimburse him for any damages incurred if he would consent to withdraw the charge. Witness refused the offer. Accused said he had on that night queried the legality of complainant's marriage certificate of which the latter produced a certified copy in court.

Mr. Payne was then allowed by His Lordship to cross-examine witness on his evidence as compared with the documentary evidence before the court, an important feature of which was correspondence from complainant to his wife.

Questioned by Mr. Payne, witness denied that on the night of June 7 he had admitted breaking his own spectacles, before the accused and his wife.

Mr. Payne: "Was the quarrel so productive of bad language on your part that Mr. Crawford had to be sent for?"

Witness: "Emphatically, No!"

Mr. Payne: "Did you on the Saturday night in question, in low and abusive language, accuse your wife of immoral behaviour both before and after marriage?"

Witness: "No! not until the Sunday."

Mr. Payne: "Did you not on the night in question refer to your wife's infidelity with a gentleman, whose name begins with an 'S'?"

Witness: "Since—yes, Not before the Sunday."

Mr. Payne: "Did you accuse her of infidelity with certain priests?"

Witness:—"Not before the Sunday."

The cross-examination contained further questions purporting to show that witness had written to his wife on one occasion asking her to go and have tea at accused's house, to change there and to go for a motor drive, on which occasion she excused herself, and notes were put in, sent by accused to his wife subsequent to June 7 bearing the address "Mrs. Anybody, formerly Mrs. Watson."

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to 28th instant at 3-30 p.m.

PORBANDAR RIOTS.

ALLEGED HINDU AGGRESSIVENESS.

The following telegram has been addressed to His Excellency Lord Willingdon by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, President of the Anjuman Islam Ahle-Sunnat Jamat, about the Hindu-Mahomedan riots at Porbandar.—"I respectfully beg to draw your Lordship's earnest attention to the unexpected attacks on poor Porbandar Mahomedans by Hindu Kharwas. Mahomedan mosques were damaged and defiled, some houses pillaged and broken into. I pray for your Lordship's intervention for the protection of Porbandar Mahomedans from further harm through the Political Agent and beg for justice."

THE MAKING OF DELHI.

NON-EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

Another couple of days and His Excellency the Viceroy will be leaving Simla on his brief monsoon tour for Delhi and Dehra Dun. Lord Hardinge is taking a great personal interest in the making of the new Capital, and His Excellency neither spares time nor trouble to keep himself in complete touch with Delhi. It is to be hoped that his undivided attention to the Delhi affairs may prove prejudicial to far more important questions dealing with the Empire as a whole. I do not know how far Indian talent will be allowed to shine in the making of the new Capital. I am afraid Indians wil have little or no chance. This is not the fault of Government. The Indian leaders have shown no practical interest in the new Capital. Not that they are unwilling, but that they are afraid of the Viceroy, lest a question or a resolution might offend His Excellency's susceptibilities. I do not think that this is the correct attitude. During the last cold weather no less than twenty non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council were residents at Delhi. Did they take any interest in their new Capital? The answer must be in the negative. Sir G. M. Chitnavis asked a few inconvenient questions, Nawab Sayid Muhammad criticised the Delhi estimate and Sardar Daljit Sing delivered a written oration on the beauty of the change of Capital. These were all! I leave your readers to compare these indifferent efforts with the activity which Mr. King and his friends are displaying at Westminster. I think it is time that our members should take some real interest in the building of the new Captal and see that Indians are given a fair share in the construction of what is after all going to be their Capital.

Already the constitution of the Delhi Board, the Civil administration and the Public Works establishment are fairly complete. What do we find? In the Board which is entrusted with large financial and executive powers, there is not a single Indian. It is at present a purely official body composed of Europeans. I think the Board should be placed on an elastic basis with a couple of advisory members, non-official Europeans and Indians on it. The Board has also been given powers of initiation of projects, and, as such, a little outside light may not be altogether unwelcome. In the Civil administration of the new Capital not a single responsible position has been assigned to an Indian. We have a District Judge who is nothing more than a glorified Extra Assistant Commissioner with a salary of Rs. 400 a month. All appointments, carrying executive authority and responsibility, have been consistently conferred upon the European members of the Indian Civil Service. This is hardly fair as before Delhi become a province—an Indian Civil servant, Mr. Latifi, was there and did admirable work. In the construction works the Indians have fared worse and Mr. T. S. Malik is the only Indian Assistant Engineer who has been given any responsible position. In the temporary works the direction was entrusted to Colonel Cole. It must be said to his credit that he employed several Indian engineers, and he told me himself that his success was in no small measure due to his Indian officers and contractors. In the permanent works, however, neither the Chief Commissioner nor his Chief Engineer has given any indication of willingness to employ Indian talent. In fact, they have so far been tabooed. The making of the new Capital should be the joint work of Europeans and Indians.

RANGOON SANITARY INSPECTORS.

TO BE TRAINED AFTER BOMBAY MODEL.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, July 23.

At yesterday's meeting the Rangoon Municipal Committee considered a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary and Director of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, on the subject of the training of Sanitary Inspectors in Rangoon, and inquiring whether the Committee agreed to the conditions in the Institute's letter, and whether the draft prospectus meets with their approval.

The Committee was also asked to suggest a constitution of the local board of examiners and to furnish the approximate estimate of local expenses likely to be incurred in connection with these examinations.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations of their Health Officer, namely, that the Committee should agree to the conditions suggested by the Sanitary Institute as these were similar to those agreed to in Bombay, (2) the prospectus may be approved of, (3) the board to consist of Sanitary Commissioner, Sanitary Engineer to the Local Government, Chief Engineer and Water and Sewage Engineer to the Municipality, besides another Government Officer who is Medical or Health Officer, (4) Government should pay fees to the examinaers.

BOMBAY LIGHTING.

NEED FOR REFORM.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HIGH PRESSURE GAS.

On the 17th instant we referred in our editorial columns to the need for reform in the lighting of Bombay and the article called forth a letter from the Manager of the Bombay Gas Company who gave instances of the experiments in Bombay with high pressure incandescent lights, as comparing favourably with electricity as a desirable system of lighting. A representative of the "Chronicle", who called upon the Manager of the Bombay Gas Company and accompanied him on a drive round the town to the various centres where lighting improvements have been made, obtained some interesting insight into street lighting as it now obtains in the City. While agreeing with our representative that such roads as Queen's Road, the Fort end of Frere Road, Esplanade and Hornby Roads and Grant Road were insufficiently and in some instances deplorably lighted, he and our representative agreed that instances of splendid illumination with high pressure gas were to be seen on the Chaupati Parade and that fully adequate lighting was installed at the Reay Road extension of Frere Road, in Abdul Rehman Street and Bhuleshwar and round the Flora Fountain and at Dhobi Talao.

EXPERIMENTAL EXCEPTIONS.

There is no doubt that the lights in these isolated places are brilliantly efficient, but the fact remains that there is not one main road in Bombay fully lighted in this manner. Queen's Road, much frequented by motor traffic after dark, is perhaps better illuminated than the other throughfares, but here the standards are only nine feet high, and as the lamps are spaced at distances of 160 feet apart they are obviously taxed beyond their power. To ensure a more effective spread of light the lamps should be elevated to a height of fifteen feet, as they are at Reay Road, and should not be more than 100 feet apart. The present distance of 160 feet, our representative was informed, is the maximum distance only adopted in the less important roads of large towns. In Frere Road and Grant Road even this distance is not adhered to, and these throughfares are especially dangerous to motorists, for the glare of an occasional gas lamp accentuates the subsequent stretch of darkness. A step towards reform, however, has been taken by the Municipal authorities who from the beginning of the month of June abolished the system of putting out the street lamps at midnight on those nights when the moon was expected to shine, as was the case before this date.

HIGH PRESSURE LAMPS.

In regard to the experimental installations of high pressure gas at Chaupati Parade, Reay Road and Abdul Rehman Street our representative in his tour of investigation of these centres with the Manager of the Bombay Gas Company found that those lighting reforms which have been carried out are admirable. At Chaupati the lamps are of 1,500 candle power and, although they are placed 240 feet apart, illuminate the road from the level crossing to the foot of Walkeshwar Hill with a bright light equal to, if not better than, the most up-to-date form of electric light. There are now fourteen imposing standards on the Parade and six more have been sanctioned for the approach to Walkeshwar Hill. At the Reay Road extension of Frere Road, the lamps, which are 120 feet apart, each contain two inverted burners of a total candle power of 160 units. These lights are also highly effective and are placed at such a height that they throw their rays over a broad thoroughfare. Abdul Rehman Street and Bhuleshwar are well lighted by globes, which resemble arc-lamps, suspended in the middle of the street by cross wires. The question as to when these successful examples of street illumination will be adopted throughout the main roads of the city lies with the civic authorities, but at present there is no sign of any action being taken in the matter. At present we must make the most of what lights we have and be thankful for the good condition in which they are kept, for owing to an excellent supply of labour the Gas Company pride themselves on the fact that their lamps are kept scrupulously clean.

75 AGE-LIMIT FOR CLERGY.

The age to which clergymen should be permitted to hold their benefices is discussed in a report recently issued by comittee appointed by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Talbot) to consider the question, says the "Daily Mail."

It is pointed out that it is difficult to fix an age-limit owing to the great difference in health and strength between man and man, but the committee feel that no incumbent should hold a benefice after he is seventy-five. They also think that a simple method should be found of moving men from one parish to another without putting any stigma on them.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 11; ALL BLACKS 0.

The record established on Tuesday did not stand for long, as it had been passed at the interval yesterday when the Bombay Gymkhana were seven up, and eventually beat the All Blacks by eleven to nil. As may be imagined, it was uninterestingly one-sided, and had the backs and halves not been anxious to do their share of scoring in the second half, the margin would probably have been even bigger. They took so many risks that on two or three occasions the All Blacks' forwards got clean away, but even then the opposing custodian only took part in the game twice. In his goal, Eagle was not as safe as hoped and was weak at ground shots. They missed Bolt badly and had rather a thin time of it. A change was seen in the winning forward line, Moir going centre, but less conspicuously good as on the wing, where Pearson shewed up by no means badly. If someone could be found for his place, Barrett might improve the scoring powers of the forwards.

There are complaints regarding the crowding of the gangway by late arrivals. An Hon. Secretary has enough to do with being called upon to move on people who could as easily take up awaitable seats as loiter about obstructing the view of others.

The game was far too one-sided to need any detailed description. The Gymkhana were out for a shooting practice and they scored how and when they liked. Seven goals were scored in the first half and four in the second.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Heemskerk, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Singleton, Barrett and Inder, halves; Evans, Osborne Smith, Moir, Adams and Pearson, forwards.

All Blacks.—Eagle, goal; Kubes and Gostraite, backs; Letange, J. Guidney and Lynch, halves; Sinclair, Powell, G. Guidney Fennell and Sulivan, forwards.

Referee:—Sert. Raynor.

TO-DAYS GAME.

GRANT MEDICAL v. R. G. A.

Sergt. Peterkin.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Calcutta F. C. qualified themselves for the semi-final by beating the King's Own by two goals to one. The better team lost although in the second half they pinned Calcutta within their own twenty-five. The soldiers took no less than seven corners each of which was beautifully placed but somehow the Calcutta citadel never fell. The wretched condition of the ground interfered with the short passing of the soldiers all the three goals scored were soft ones the greasy ball and slushy ground preventing the goal-keepers from accurately judging the flight of the ball. Although the soldiers pressed oftener their custodians had to save more shots. The Calcutta F. C. play the Irish on Friday next.

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

FIRST SELECTION OF STEWARDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 23.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Turf Club held at the Race Stand last evening, the following were elected as Stewards of the newly formed Turf Club:—Col. Cooper, R.G.A., Majors Monck-Mason, R.M.F., Gattell, (Cantonment Magistrate), Mr. C. Guinness, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., and Mr. Johnson of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

KOLAPORE CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 22.

The following is the result of the shooting for the Kolapore Cup, at Bisley:—

Britain	790
Australia	777
Canada	777
India	756
South Africa	749
Guernsey	742

BOMBAY GYM. MUD SPORTS.

MEETING AGAIN POSTPONED.

Owing to the rain which fell yesterday, it was found impossible to hold the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports. The programme arranged for the first meeting, which should have taken place eight days ago, has therefore been postponed till next Wednesday once more W.P.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

TUESDAY, July 22.

To-day again quite a small field awaited the Master. The explanation, however, was different. The difficulty lay in getting back from hunting in time for the wedding of Miss Palin and Capt. Boyd, R. E., which was to be quite one of the events of this Poona Season, writes a Poona contemporary.

Unfortunately those who did come out hunting were only rewarded with a very indifferent day's sport.

The meet was at the sixth milestone on the Alandi Road and the time as usual 6-30 a. m. The field cannot have numbered more than forty. Both His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon were present. Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Capt. Goldie, Capt. Vaughan, and Mr. Gibson also came from Government House. There were only eight ladies in the field, these being, in addition to Her Excellency and Miss Nesbitt, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Venu Ellis, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Gibson. Among the men were Colonel Gamble, Colonel Evans, R.E., Colonel Cadell, R. F. A., Major Cumming 111th Pioneers, Captain Sarson, R.F.A. and Captain Lawrence A. D. C.

After going along the road for a short distance, the Master turned to the left on it, and drew northwards through a succession of cactus hedges and rocky knolls. After about a mile hounds picked up the line of a jack. Swinging round left handed he took us across a nullah, over the ridge beyond and down the next nullah. When close to the Old Bombay Road he turned sharp right handed and hounds ran into him after a short hunt of something under a mile. They killed by the side of the Old Bombay Road and about three-quarters a mile south-east of where it runs across the Vale of Tears.

The Master then drew up the nullah leading towards Dighi. All the field with two exceptions kept along the high ground west of the nullah. In the nullah hounds got on the line of a fox and ran it up the nullah bed, to where it is joined by another nullah running east. Here they turned into the eastern nullah; then out of it southwards; raced over the high ground for something over half a mile before their quarry, a fox, got to ground in a bund of loose rocks. It must have been rather annoying to those two who, with the Master, alone were with hounds when they lost their fox. It is so seldom that one slips the field here. The two were. I believe, Mr. Peebles, one of the whips, and Mr. Rendel, another Gunner.

The Master then took hounds back to the western slopes of the nullah along which he had been drawing, and made a long left handed chukker till we eventually reached Bhosri. At one point out hopes were raised by hounds feathering to a line near a well about half a mile southwards to Dighi. They could do nothing with it, however. At Bhosri we crossed the road and drew the cactus patches there till we reached the Old Bombay Road and went down it to the Nasik Road. No signs of a jack or fox were to be seen beyond anywhere however. Leaving the Nasik Road south-eastwards along the Old Bombay Road, we then struck southwards and drew along the shallow nullah running down to Bopkhil. Here again hounds feathered to a line but could make nothing of it. When we were about quarter of a mile north of Bopkhil, the Master viewed a fox, which headed eastwards to begin with. Soon, however, he swung round left handed, across the Old Bombay Road and took us over some of the ground we had already crossed in the first hunt of the day. On the high ground west of the Alandi Road he ran us clean out of scent and hounds never touched his line again. The Master made a big left handed chukker, across the Old Bombay Road and back, but we returned home swiftly to put on our best bibs and tuckers for the wedding.

BANGALORE RACES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 23.

Handicaps for fifth and last day's races to-morrow are as follows:—

HORSE CONSOLATION, 5 furlongs:—Malmsey 10-13, Tiercel 9-7, Reinstated Now 8-8, The Witch 8-7, Glendook 8-0, Kismet II 7-10, Transmigration 7-0, J. P. 7-0.

The C. B. CONSOLATION, 5 furlongs:—Cowslip 10-13, Pearl 10-12, D. S. O. 8-13, Valmiki 8-11, Seeta 8-0, F. 7-2, Kohinoor 17-0, Musbuth 7-0.

PONY CONSOLATION, 4 furlongs:—Lady's Maid 10-0, Molly D. 9-10, Westeria 9-4, Donald Wallace 9-2, Nyria 8-3, Sarswati 7-11, Madrid 7-4, Melody II 7-3, Fair Sex 7-0,

FAREWELL PLATE, 6 furlongs:—Malmsey 10-4, Airman 9-7, Tiercel 8-12, Eva B, 8-11, Vic's Pride 8-8, Vitulos 8-7, Little Speed 8-3, The Witch 7-12, Metal Maid 7-4, Kismet II 7-1, Eustace 7-0.

PALACE PLATE, 7 furlongs:—Vic's Pride 10-0, Little Speed 9-9, Bambra 9-8, Glendook 9-5, Chestnut Park 8-9, Huka 8-9, Off side 8-5, Pelargonium II 8-5, Harebell 7-3, Master Priam 7-0, J. P. 7-0.

ARAB PLATE, 5, furlongs:—Master Mason 10-5, Grey Mist 9-3, Dus 9-3, Shamshir 9-0, Dojan 8-11, Dawn 8-8, White Hackle 8-1, Morphic 8-0, Athens 7-0.

CRICKET.

PROSPECTS OF HINDU TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Hindu public are looking forward for the Quadrangular contests which are drawing very near. But before this. I am pleased to see that the Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay have been successful in organizing an additional fixture in Poona this year viz. Hindus vs. The Presidency which will be played on the 28th 29th and 30th of next month. Last year the Hindus had a similar trial match between Major Greig's XI and The Combined Hindus, which was then organized by the Poona Young Cricketers and which was played just after the Parsee Presidency Match. But this year the Hindus will have to face the Presidency before the Parsees' fixture in Poona. This fixture will surely give an impetus for improving Hindu Cricket in future and moreover, the Selection Committee will be able to select the players for the Quadrangular Matches.

So far the Hindus have not shown themselves to any great advantage in spite of the efforts made by the Hindu Cricket Improvement Committee. The new pitches—soft and hard—have been repaired by the Hindu Gymkhana but as far as my cricket experience goes, these soft pitches will be quite useless. The Hindus therefore should try to have one pitch for regular practice on the Esplanade grounds. The Gymkhana at the recommendation of the H. C. I. Committee have also started two special nets on their ground for regular practice on the newly repaired pitches—one for the young colts to be coached by Mr. P. Baloo and the other for the old players—with some problem players—who have already played in big matches before. These efforts of the Committee, if very well managed, will have good success in future but instead of having the pitches on their Gymkhana ground, they should have one as suggested above. By doing so, the Hindu players with the exception of two or three—who are in the habit of being slack on the field,—will try to improve their fielding which will be proved on trial.

There are many reasons of the failures of the Hindus in the last so many years. I will now quote some principal ones:

This year also the Cricket Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana, consisting of three members—Cricket Captain Cricket Secretary and Cricket Members—have added two more members and have thus formed the Selection Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana. They are Messrs. P. Baloo and B. B. Desai. I must congratulate them as this is the first time they have been selected on this Committee. But the question is whether the latter has ever appeared in first-class cricket and knows anything of it. So in fact we have two members on the Selection Committee of this kind. And so things, I am afraid will continue as usual.

I do not wish that the Hindus should cry over the spilt milk, but I have to write this to bring to the notice of the Hindu cricket public with a hope that the Hindu Gymkhana will try their best to improve these defects in future.

With these remarks I close this letter, and will deal with some of the suggestions as regards the selection of the team later on as nothing can be judged of anybody's form owing to some of the matches being abandoned on account of heavy rains.—Yours, etc.

A CRICKET LOVER.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 22.

Warwick beat Derby, at Birmingham, by an innings and 81 runs.

Hampshire beat Worcester, at Dudley, by an innings and 20 runs.

Kent beat Lancs, at Maidstone, by nine wickets.

Gloucester beat Yorks, at Sheffield, by 2 runs.

Northants beat Sussex, at Horsham, by 50 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results:—

GENTS' SINGLES.

Butler beat Griffith

Hutchinson beat Molony.

Wynne beat Seddon.

Hayne beat Weldon.

GENTS' DOUBLES.

Arthur and Clayton beat Wynne and Hayne.

Fyffe and Armitage beat Robinson and Hall,

Dickin and Whittall beat Stewart and Middlemass.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Atkinson and Weldon beat Miss McIver and Fyffe.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Cumming and Miss Sutherland beat Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. McIver and Miss J. McIver beat Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Merriman.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

One Uryal (Ovis Cycloceros) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by M. H. A. Just.

CAMA HOSP[redacted] DISPUTE.

NURSES' GRIEVANCES.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

So far the Bombay public have not been made fully acquainted with the facts connected with the recent dispute between the authorities and some of the probationer nurses at the Cama Hospital. On the 15th instant, as is already known to the public, thirty pupil nurses took objection to certain new rules instituted by the Lady Superintendent on the 10th instant which required them to do work usually carried out by Municipal sweepers. As a written appeal to the Lady Superintendent was ignored the nurses in question refused to work, with the result that two or three of them were detained in the bungalow of the second physician and two days later the following notice was issued by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Hospital and appeared in the Press:—

The Committee of the Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association thoroughly endorse the action of the Lady Superintendent in respect to the rules issued by her on 10th July, 1913.

They view with great surprise and disapproval the action of the pupil nurses in refusing to obey these rules which are in every respect reasonable and part of the ordinary duties of the nursing profession to be learnt by all pupil nurses.

The action of the pupil nurses in refusing order on account of the issue of these rules is a great breach of discipline and deserving of the severest censure.

With the exception of the leaders in this insubordination the Committee are prepared to allow the pupil nurses who immediately return to duty and fully accept these rules to continue their present course of training.

The Committee decided:—

(1) That Nurse King shall be immediately dismissed.

(2) That Nurse Parsons shall be suspended for six months. After this period she may be allowed to rejoin on condition that she undertakes in writing to the address of the Lady Superintendent to obey these rules.

(3) That Nurse Sarajabai and Manoramabai shall be suspended for one month and before rejoining be required to undertake in writing to the address of the Lady Superintendent to obey these rules.

NURSES' SIDE OF QUESTION.

Since then only six of the thirty nurses have, being prevailed upon by their parents and guardians, returned to work, and the remainder, including Nurse King, who was dismissed, and Nurses Parsons, Manoramabai and Sarajabai, who were suspended are so desirous in obtaining a fair hearing of their side of the question that they have forwarded a petition to H. E. Lord Willingdon explaining what happened and enumerating their grievances. In this they state that they have been pupil nurses at the Cama Hospital for periods varying from some months to three or more years. During this time, states the petition, they had carried out to the best of their ability all duties assigned to them and to the best of their knowledge had given no cause for dissatisfaction to their patients and superiors, while on the contrary they had, when circumstances rendered it necessary, done more than was usually expected from nurses. The petition continues that to their surprise, the new Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Staff put up new rules on the 10th instant, making it *compulsory* for them to perform certain duties which had usually been performed by the *metheranies* of the hospital. Nothing however had occurred to make it necessary for them to relieve the *metheranies* of these duties in all cases and no reason was given to show the necessity for these novel rules and goes on to state:—"We cannot but feel that if the new Lady Superintendent had had more experience in the hospital and knew more of the nurses—the satisfactory manner of work, their different castes, etc.—she would not have adopted a procedure which has proved obnoxious to all of us. We have to complain also that when the rules were made the *metheranies* were told—by whom we do not know—that they were to refuse to do the duties referred to above, as they must be done by the nurses. We have found that most *metheranies* are inclined to be lazy and insolent, and we submit that what has occurred will greatly add to the difficulty of making them work satisfactorily."

AN APPEAL IGNORED.

"After the rules were put up," say the petitioners, "we sent a written appeal to the Lady Superintendent, and as no notice was taken of this, we, the next morning, went in a body to Miss Thacker, who treated the appeal with contempt, and, after telling us that the rules would not be withdrawn, ordered us away. We understood we were to go to our quarters and accordingly went. Later in the day Doctor Benson, First Physi[redacted] sent for three of the nurses, [redacted]es Bolton, Bryan, and King) and interviewed them individually. Nurse Bolton was ordered to go on duty and to apologize to nurse Bedford. The other two wished to make known the grievances of the nurses, but Doctor Benson, the First Physician, would not hear them. Nurse Bryan, protested against the rules, and she was called a silly fool, and told to go on duty at night, and when nurse King said she was voicing the sentiments of the nurses she was told she was "sacked," and that she was to leave the premises in two hours and to go to the Young Women's Christian Association. Thereupon, nurse King, not knowing how to act, sought the advice of the Honorary Secretary of the Cama—Albless Hospital Nursing Association, who gave her a letter to the Lady Superintendent, and re-instated her."

Two of the nurses wrote further appeals explaining their objections to the rules and they received a reply from Dr. Benson which they considered unsatisfactory and have forwarded along with the petition for Lord Willingdon's consideration. The petitioners draw attention to the fact that under bye-law No. 3 of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association Rules, the internal administration of a nursing staff should be made by the local association and the new rules to which they were compelled to object were not issued with the previous sanction of the Cama Hospital Nursing Association, and that in no other hospital have such rules been found necessary.

NURSES DETAINED.

The petitioners add:—"We submitted an appeal to the above effect to the Committee of the Cama and Albless Nursing Association, but it apparently did not reach them before the matter was placed before them by Dr. Benson and the matron at a meeting held on Tuesday the 15th instant. At that meeting it was resolved to dismiss nurse King and to suspend three others, (nurses Parsons, Manoramabai and Sarajabai). Before this decision was known two of these nurses were removed from the Nurses' Quarters and confined, against their will, in the house of Mrs. De Monte, Second Physician, for two days. As nurse King was asked by the others to voice their grievances, we submit that she has been unjustly dismissed. If she deserved dismissal, we all did, but we venture to think that there was nothing in asking to be allowed to protest against coercion by a novel regulation. Instead of being heard, we were insulted by the First Physician, who called us fools, etc. We beg to point out too that the Committee's decision was passed on *ex parte* statements of the First Physician and matron that a full and proper enquiry was *not* made and those dismissed and suspended were not asked for their defence."

The petition concludes:—

"Apparently the Committee have not considered the consequences to us of the action taken by them. On this point we have been advised to take legal advice, but as the Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association was formed under the auspices of Government, who make a grant to it, we take the liberty, though we are not Government servants, to bring our case to the notice of your Excellency in Council."

A COBDEN ANECDOTE.

Codden's grave in West Lavington churchyard was visited during mail week by a group of French Free Traders. And the question suggests itself, Why was not the great apostle of Free Trade buried in Westminster Abbey? The answer is to be found in a story which Lord Morley tells in his "Life of Cobden." "One afternoon in the summer of 1856 he and a friend took it into their hands, as there was nothing of importance going on in the House, to stroll into the Abbey. They strolled about among the monuments for a couple of hours, and the natural remark fell from his companion that perhaps one day the name of Cobden too would figure among the heroes. 'I hope not,' said Cobden, 'I hopee not. My spirit could not rest in peace among these men of war. No, no, cathedrals are not meant to contain the remains of such men as Bright and me.'"

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following passengers are booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Egypt sailing on Saturday:—

Per s. s. Egypt to London on 26th July 1913.

Bartmer, Mr. W., Bidder, Capt. H. F.; Childton, Mr. C.; Coates, Mr. W. J.; Dignasse, Mr. E. A.; Drake-Brockman, Lt.-Col. D. H.; Duff, Mr. H. G.; Fulton, Mr. C. M.; Gaston, Mr. G.; L., McLeod, Hon. Mr. Norman; Mid-C. P.; Handcock, Mr. E. F.; Hoskins, Mr. C. J. A.; Johnston, Mr. David; Justice, Capt. W. A.; Lacey, Mr. G.; Leonard, Major W. H.; Marshall, Mrs. L.; McLeod, Hon. Mr. Normna; Middleton, Mr. L.; Moore, I.C.S., Mr. P. L.; Morphy, Mr. A. V.; Mort, I.M.S., Major Guy M.; Oldham, Hon. Mr. C. A.; Rawson, Mr. C. B.; Seddon, Lt.-Col. T. Y.; Sopper, Mr. E.; Spink, Mr. H. H. M.; Tighe, Col. M. J.; Townshend, Mr. R. P. L.; Varvill, Mr. M. N.; Villiers-Stuart, Major C. H.; Rayment, Mr. S.; Leslie, Mr. W. S.; Newenham, Lt.-Col. H. E.; Purkis, Mr. H. Vernon; Lawrie, Mrs. and maid; Wheeler, Mr. W. T., Lutman, Mr. J. V.; Way, Mr. E.; Douglas, Major A.; Moir, Mr. A. J. and Mrs.; Sawle, Mr. J. W.

The District Traffic Superintendent of N. W. Railway wires:—One line is repaired between Jh[redacted] and Brandabad and be[redacted] the main [redacted] Dadu branch between Amri and Manjhand where passengers are being transhipped. The line will probably be restored to-morrow.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

BOMBAY LEAGUE'S ADDRESS.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SYMPATHY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 23.

A deputation of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League and other representatives of the Mahomedan community waited on His Excellency the Governor at the Council Hall this afternoon for the purpose of presenting Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon an address of welcome. With His Excellency the Governor, Lady Willingdon and Miss Nesbitt were present.

The address went on to say that the Government of India has recently commended to the careful consideration of all Local Governments the whole question of Mahomedan education and suggested that provincial committees be appointed to consider and submit recommendations in connection therewith. "We are glad to learn that Your Excellency in Council has been pleased to express your complete agreement with the Imperial Government in this proposal and to appoint a committee to consider and report that special measures should be taken to promote education among the members of our faith in this Presidency. While feeling deeply grateful to Your Excellency for this timely and beneficent measure, we respectfully venture to suggest that the scope of the enquiry should not be narrow and unduly circumscribed but broad and exhaustive. My Lord, we feel fully convinced that the right solution of the question of our education is a matter of life and death to our community in these days of keen competition, and as the present opportunity has arisen after thirty years we beg that Your Excellency's Government will afford every facility to the committee in their enquiry and that recommendations of the Local Government to the Government of India upon this subject would be characterised with sympathy and statesmanship.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Replying to the address His Excellency Lord Willingdon said:—"Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself to have this opportunity of meeting and making the acquaintance of the members of your League representing as you do the great Mahomedan population who live in Western India.

I am most grateful to you for your cordial greetings and your generous reference to my appointment to this most important post, and I trust that while I have charge of the destinies of this Presidency your hope may be realised that I shall act with fairness and justice to all with due recognition of merit and character and with a real and sympathetic understanding of the needs and requirements of all the different peoples who live under our Government, and let me say in answer to your kindly remarks with regard to Lady Willingdon, which I value very highly, that I think you will agree that, by her activities amongst you hitherto, she is already showing a keen desire to learn and to know, and I repeat to-day what I said when first I landed on your shores that I am confident that she will not fail you in her mission of mercy amongst you and will strenuously direct her energies to the improvement of the social and educational status of women both of your faith and of all other religious denominations in this Presidency.

I am fully aware of your attachment to the Throne and Person of His Majesty the King Emperor and of your faithful and consistent loyalty to the Government of this country. My distinguished predecessor has in the past expressed his grateful recognition of your staunch support in times of anxiety in this Presidency and while I trust that for the good of the country such periods of unrest may never recur, I am delighted to have this early opportunity of thanking you for your loyal promise of co-operation with my Government in future, and further of expressing my appreciation of your generous acknowledgement that your are fully conscious of the innumerable blessings of British rule in this land. No Government in any country is infallible, no Government is perfect. There may and will from time to time on various questions be differences of view. All Governments should be glad to hear and take due notice of fair and reasoned criticism of their actions from whatever quarter they came. Your address encourages me to rest satisfied that the citizens of this country as a whole are fully aware that the security which we obtain here from being part of the British Empire has given inestimable benefits to the people and are willing to recognise that those of us who from time to time have [redacted] administer the laws, are actuated [redacted] and are working for one object and [redacted] the betterment of the moral and material welfare of all races and classes in this land. While I appreciate your anxiety with regard to the most important matter which you make particular reference to in your address, namely, the question of Mahomedan education, I am sure you will not expect me to say much about that subject to-day for as you are aware we have appointed a Committee to prepare a report, which is already sitting and I should not wish to prejudge their recommendations in any way. But the wide scope of the terms of reference to the Committee is surely a sufficient indication of the Government's earnest desire to secure the uplifting of the whole educational status of your people and under the guidance of my honourable colleague Mr. Claude Hill and the Director of Public Instruction, of whose strenuous efforts for the improvement of education I cannot speak too highly, I am confident that our deliberations will result in such measures being passed as will prove of real and lasting educational benefit to the people of your community.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

I should like to take advantage of our meeting to-day now that I am addressing a representative gathering of Mahomedans to make a few remarks with regard to the events of the past months in Eastern Europe; events which have deeply stirred the feelings of all Mahomedan people through the world. I am not going to say any one word as to my views on the rights and wrongs of that dispute which has produced such terrible distress and misery to all the countries concerned. I shall merely express what is, I am certain, the sincere wish of all people who live under the British Flag. With regard to the people of Turkey, in which country you are for naturral reasons closely and deeply interested, we are all anxious to see in the future a strong and well-governed Turkey with whom our Government will be able to set in the fullest sympathy, for it is natural that we should feel a deep interest in a country whose people are of the same religion as the millions of Mahomedans who live under the Government of the British Empire. Your keen sympathy with Turkey in her troubles is perfectly consistent with your loyalty to the British Crown and I trust that the Turkish people will soon conclude a lasting and honourable peace, and in the future exercise a wise and useful influence among the nations of the world.

Pray accept once more our thanks for your most cordial and helpful address and let me express the profound hope that we may be found in the future working together towards one and same ideal. The prosperity of India, and the greatness of the Empire.

A photograph of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and the members of the deputation was taken before the assembly dispersed.

WOMAN'S DESP[redacted]

CONFESSION TO GREAT FRAUDS.

Senorita Irma Avegno, a niece of Dr. Jose Romen, the Foreign Minister, committed suicide on June 12, in Buenos Aires, whither she fled from Montevideo in extraordinary circumstances.

Senorita Avegno was alleged to have been responsible for a series of frauds involving between £320,000 and £500,000. A fascinating woman of about thirty and the daughter of a deputy, she was a member of high social circles here. She was the only lady member of the Montevideo Jockey Club and owned a stud of racehorses.

On June 6 she sent the following letter to Dr. Romen:—

Doctor,—I beg you forgive me. I leave you poor, with everything mortgaged. I deceived you with transactions which were never real. Neither Lala nor Vila knew anything. The signatures are false, as everything is. I cannot keep up the struggle and the only salvation I have is death. Perhaps to-morrow you will have to pray for me.

Lala thought the transactions were yours, and you thought they were Lala's.

Forgive me as I atone for my fault with my blood.

Good-bye till Heaven.

IRMA AVEGNO.

June 6, 1913.

Forgive me Cochona, forgive me, I who was so fond of life!

Dr. Romen placed the letter in the hands of the police, who traced Senorita Avegno to Buenos Aires, and an application was made for her extradition. But she took her life as she indicated she would do in her letter.

Senorita Avegno appears to have completely dominated Senorita Eulalia Ruhio, an heiress, whose fortune is said to amount to from £100,000 to £200,000. It is alleged that by means of a number of promissory notes to which the names of Senorita Ruhio and Dr. Romen and other relatives and friends were attached by fraud she raised large sums of money. It is further alleged that money was also raised by fraudulent mortgages on most of the property of her two chief victims.

In answer to a telegram of congratulation sent to Lord and Lady Hardinge on the occasion of H. E. the Viceroy's birthday, containing a description of the entertainment to the children of their community by the Dawoodi Borahs of Bombay, Mr. Nanabhai Hassanali Jinavala has received a [redacted] from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy containing Lady Hardinge's thanks for the message and her interest in the account of the celebrations enjoyed by the Dawoodi Borah children.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SIR DESAI OF SIRSANGI'S ESTATE.

INTERESTING POINT OF LIMITATION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

MR. BRENDON AND OTHERS v. SHRIMAT SUNDARABAI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the defendants from a decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum passed in favour of the plaintiffs-respondents.

The suit was filed by the respondents, who were plaintiffs in the lower Court under the following circumstances:—Lingappa Jayappa Desai, who was known as Sir Desai of Sirsangi, died on the 23rd of August, 1906. The first plaintiff is his widow. She was a minor at her husband's death. The Collector of Belgaum representing the Court of Wards, by an order of the District Court of Belgaum, took possession of all the property of Sir Desai, both moveable and immoveable, and also all papers, documents, books, etc., relating to the estate of the deceased. On the 13th July, 1907, the Collector of Belgaum, who is the first defendant, applied for the probate of his will, dated 6th of June, 1906, and of a codicil, dated 13th August, 1906. By the will all the present defendants (and they are eight in number) had been appointed executors. But none of them joined the first defendant in his application for probate. But all of them had been made opponents, as also the present first and second plaintiffs. Besides these, there were four other opponents who were pat-inamdars under Sir Desai. These latter contended that their property should not be included in the probate.

As stated above, the first plaintiff was the widow of the deceased Sir Desai and the second plaintiff was his adopted son. They sued for a declaration that the will and the codicil in suit were illegal and unauthorised, that the defendants had no rights under the said will and codicil, and that the second plaintiff was the law[illegible]opted son of the deceased Lin[illegible]

The defendants contended that the deceased Lingappa was the full owner of the property set out in the plaint and had full testamentary power to dispose it. At the time of making the will and codicil the deceased was in full possession of his mental faculties and was under no external influence.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

The Subordinate Judge decided the case for the plaintiffs. The defendants then came in appeal to the High Court where an objection was taken by the plaintiffs that the appeal ought to have been filed in the District Court. The High Court returned the memorandum of appeal to the defendants for to be filed in the proper Court. The appeal was then filed in the Court of the District Judge of Belgaum. A preliminary objection was then raised that the appeal was barred by limitation. It was said that the appeal was originally filed on the 38th day when it ought to have been filed within 30 days. Mr. Crump, District Judge of Belgaum, returned the appeal to the High Court, on the ground that when he was Legal Remembrancer to the Government, he had given opinion on the case, and he would not hear the appeal. When the matter came to the High Court their Lordships decided to hear the appeal themselves as a first appeal. The preliminary objection about the appeal being barred by limitation which was taken in the District Court was taken here.

It was urged or behalf of the appellants by Mr. Jayakar that the delay of eight days was due to the appellants' impression that they had to file the appeal in the High Court for which the time limit was of 90 days. The delay was due to an honest mistake of law and ought to be excused.

Their Lordships said that they were satisfied with the bona-fides of the appellants and excused the delay.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

RAMPADARATH V. EMPEROR.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of Rampadarath Rampal, a convict undergoing sentence in the Ahmedabad Jail, for the revision of the order of the City Magistrate of Surat, sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 457 of the Indian Penal Code and to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 under Section 325, which was confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Surat.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas appeared for the applicant and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It was urged on behalf of the applicant that important evidence bearing on the innocence of the accused was shut out in the first Court and under any circumstances the sentences passed were excessive.

Their Lordships dismissed the application.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

RULE GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Re HIRACHAND RATANCHAND.

Their Lordships disposed of the petition of the firm of Hirachand Ratanchand, merchants of Ahmedabad under Sections 22 and 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure for transfer to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, of suit No. 543 filed by Ranjivan Govindji, piece-goods merchants of Bombay, on the original side of the High Court against the applicants.

It is said, on behalf of the applicants, in support of the petition, that the cause of action having arisen in Ahmedabad and the witnesses of both sides being of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Viramgaum, the case ought to be heard in Ahmedabad. Otherwise the applicants would be put to considerable inconvenience and expense. The opponents had by filing a suit on the original side of the High Court, manoeuvred to prevent the applicants from recovering their dues in the Ahmedabad Court, but now the applicants having filed at Ahmedabad this suit for Rs. 8,643, the opponents would not be prejudiced by this case being transferred to Ahmedabad.

The application came on for hearing on Tuesday before Justices Batchelor and Shah, but their Lordships transferred it to the first bench.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, appeared for the applicants.

Their Lordships thought that the proper section for the application to be made under would be 24A. They granted a rule calling upon the other side to show cause why the case should not be transferred from the High Court to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

POLICE PATEL'S OFFENCE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

BECHAR KARSONDAS V. EMPEROR.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of Bechar Karsondas for the revision of the order of the First Class Magistrate of Nadiad sentencing him to a month and a half's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 under Sections 201 and 117 of the Indian Penal Code, which was confirmed in appeal by Mr. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai, solicitors, appeared for the applicant and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The petitioner, a Police Patel, was charged of having caused the disappearance of a "Dharia" and a panchnama relating to it, in the course of an investigation of an offence under Section 326, Indian Penal Code, committed by Lila Hira.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant that the conviction under Section 217 was erroneous inasmuch as there was no duty cast on the petitioner by law to produce the "Dharia" and panchnama. At the most he could be departmentally punished.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

NEW HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

The following 11 candidates out of 195 have passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination held in June last:—

1. Ambalal Umiashankar Joshi.
2. Bapubhai Motilal Buch.
3. Sundarji Bhanji Nathvani.
4. Gordhan Mathuradas Mehta.
5. Amritlal Hirachand Vora.
6. Haribhai Govindbhai Patel.
7. Purshottam Gopal Shirvalkar.
8. Ganesh Moreshwar Vagh.
9. Vinayakrai Kalianrai Vora.
10. Chhaganlal Mugatram Mankad.
11. Vasudeo Vishnu Joshi.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

HINDU DIVISION ENTERTAINED.

Mr. Tribhuvan Mangaldas Nathubhoy, President of the Sanatan Dharma Mandal, gave an "At Home" to the Members of the Hindu Division, who went to Pandharpur during the last Ashadi Fair for Ambulance service to the pilgrims. More than 50 members were present.

Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, the Honorary Secretary, gave a detailed account of the work done by the members at Pandharpur and in the course of his speech he read a letter from Mr. W. C. Edwardes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur Division, who was on duty at Pandharpur, highly eulogising the useful and excellent work done by the Hindu ambulance volunteers. Mr. Pai also expressed the indebtedness of the division to Mr. Karandiker and his friends for collecting funds for the purpose.

One of the pilgrims who was an eye-witness of a few cases attended by the men, complimented on the self-sacrificing work done by them at great personal inconvenience.

Mr. V. A. Dhabholker proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Tribhuvan Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

After partaking of refreshments in the garden, the party dispersed.

THE CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY THE 24TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

906-11—Motichand & D. Amtoobai widow v. Manbai widow & ors. Manecklal & Tyabji, Moti. & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]—Vacha and Co, R. D. Sethna v. Mowlai [illegible] Gulbai Mahomed a. & C. Part heard.

[illegible] and Th. Ladoba D. Amrey v. Sadasiad Yogamath & ors. Khanrao M. & H.

[illegible]—Mulji K. & Th. Rama Issoo Rawal v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hasan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

13-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

809-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Abji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

810-09—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

811-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Abji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chimnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Shamji Coverji Raje Shirke Chimnis M. & R.

606-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Fatma & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Purbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 15-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Mock Steven Pereira v. Rosario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Mettchand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Mangharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

283-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhavji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

901-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatisabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-13—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53

FOR CONFIRMATION OF COMR'S REPORT AND FOR CONSENT DECREE.

643-11—Mulla & M. Boodan Kassam v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors. C. P. D'Cunha.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co. Part Heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

690-09—Mulla and Mulla Mirza Bahadar Beg v. Bhagerathmal and ors. In person.

LONG CAUSES.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Jambai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupin v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Daruwalla Pestonji R. R. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Laxmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jamestjis R. & D.

194-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

373-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pacheodin Dhuru v. Vasoor Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gackward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 48.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

654-13—Payne & Co. Helen Thompson Harris v. Badham Pile & Co. Lt. Crawford B & Co.

[illegible]—Mulla & Mulla Ebrahim Haji Dir Mahomed v. Adam Haji Dir Mahomed & ors. Forbes & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1048-12—Kanga & S. Bai Adilbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas & anr. Malvi H. M. & R. Moti & B.

326-12—Unwalla P. & P. Fatehchand Khubchand a firm v. Madhowdas Bholaram Surdhi & an. Ard H. D. & Co.

1188-12—In Person Adam Haji Hassan & Yacoob Haji Hassan Metha & D.

1141-12—Bick M. R. & Co. Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm v. Haridas Jekissondas a firm Malvi H. M. & R.

604-12—Amin & Desai Premanand Chaganlal a firm v. Sarupchand Fatehchand a firm, Motichand & D.

172-11—D. J. Mantri, Laxman Jairam v. Goverdhandas Waghji and. D. J. Ard. H. D & Co.

284-11—D. J. Mantri Shantaram Purshotam v. Goverdhandas Waghji and. H. W. & Co.

667-11—Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulia & Co. a firm v. Sha Raghnath Tarachand a firm & anr.

965-[illegible]—Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulia & Co. a firm v. Bawa Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasji Tyabji D. & Co.

488-12—Daph F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Teherally Esufally & ors. Jehan. & L. Patell & Ez.

972-12—Edglow G. W. & Co. Jesinghbhai Lowji v. Ranchorddas Amandidas M. B. Chothia.

250-12—Bicknell M. R. & Co. Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors. vs. Sarikisson Luchmondas & anr. Patel & B.

1167-12—Amin & D. Thaker Premji Naranji v. Nensey Mahanji. Jeh G. & B.

796-12—Shroff D. & D. Bhimji Shamji & Co. a firm. v. Shivaji Meghji. Captain & V.

994-10—Shroff D. & D. Atmaram Prantivandas v. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors. Patell & Ez. Ragh N. & Co.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomedally Hassanalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Sham M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Rustomshru Cawasji. Doctor & ors. Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

976-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey. Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Bai Ralliat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & Co.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors.

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S.

S. C.

758-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Esmak Ismail & anr. Jeh M & S.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, one Hafez Mahomed Syed Khan, a Pathan, aged forty years, was charged by the Excise Inspectors with being in possession of 1,960 grains of cocaine without a permit.

It appears that on the 23rd instant Govind Bhagwan, an excise peon, was placed on special duty at Grant Road station to wait and watch for the accused. The latter arrived by the Northern Express and was arrested at 9 p.m. when about to purchase a ticket for Anand. He was searched and 1,960 grains of cocaine were found concealed in his turban. He had intended to take the cocaine to Rajputana. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Melville charged two privates, P. Allen and A. Preston with deserting His Majesty's Army, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of two bicycles valued at Rs. 100.

On an application submitted by Deputy Inspector Melville, the accused were remanded until the 25th instant after which they were ordered to be sent to Kirkee to undergo their trial for the misappropriation of the two bicycles, the latter offence having been committed at Kirkee.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

IMPROVEMENT IN STREET LIGHTING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall. Mr. Pheroz Sethna presided in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the meeting.

The Commissioner in forwarding a copy of the Executive Engineer's, letter submitting proposals to substitute gas lamps for kerosine oil lamps in certain streets in the northern part of the island and to improve the lighting of the southern portion by substituting Ukay lamps for the existing ordinary gas lamps at a total cost of Rs. 18,758, said that the proposals were desirable as the improvement in lighting would be considerable. The cost would be met from the grant of Rs. 20,000 provided in the current years' budget.

Sanction was granted to the commissioner's request for entrusting the work to the Bombay Gas Company and for dispensing of the invitation of tenders by public advertisement.

BOMBAY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Anniversary of the Widow-Marriage Act and the Kursandas Jayanti will be celebrated on Friday 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh will preside. Mr. K. Nafarajan, Prof. N. D. Daru, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, and Mr. V. R. Joshi will address the meeting.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

RED-CAP MAN'S EVIDENCE.

MR. BYRAMJI CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner Ahmed Kaji Oomer with forgery and giving false information to a public servant at the Municipal by-election held in the Fort Ward on the 5th June last, and Mr. Noor Mahomed Kaji Dada, J. P., with abetment of the same offences.

Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. H. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the first accused while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. J. Baptista, Barristers-at-Law, who were instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

Mr. Campbell intimated that he did not wish to re-examine the last witness Cassum Haji Moti.

Mr. Burjorji Dorabji Panday was then cross-examined by Mr. Davar. Witness said on the election day he had to do with more than a hundred voters for Mr. Petit. He had filled up quite a number of voting papers. It was impossible for him to say who came with whom and in what order. He would not swear positively he saw the second accused at the polling booth.

It was his impression that he was there. This impression was not certain.

RED-CAP MAN'S EVIDENCE.

Cassum Hussein, the red-cap man, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said he was not an insolvent at the present time but he had become insolvent formerly. He had his shop still. He had been informed by his solicitor Mr. M. B. Chottia that proceedings had been pending to set aside his discharge on the ground of fraud. He knew the firm of Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail before and he used to go to his shop sometimes at the time of the election, Ahmed, the munim, used to be in the shop. On the election day Ahmed was in charge of the shop. Witness was acquainted with Ahmed. Previous to the election day witness had never seen, or spoken to the first accused. When he went to the shop on the election day he talked with the munim. He told the munim to send Cassum Haji Moti to vote for Mr. Petit. Ahmed did not reply to the witness but ordered the first accused to go with him. The words Ahmed actually used were "go and vote for Mr. Petit." When he was given this order, the first accused was seated in the shop. The first accused said nothing; he simply got up and accompanied the witness. The name of Cassum Moti was not mentioned to the first accused but witness had given that name to Ahmed. On the way to the polling booth witness did not talk to the first accused. The latter did not ask him what he was to do, and where he was to go. When they arrived at the polling booth, witness handed over the first accused to Mr. Dadiba and said he had come to vote for Mr. Petit. The exact words used by the witness were "this man has come to give Cassum Moti's vote."

Mr. Payne said witness was afraid of incriminating himself and therefore he would ask the Court to give him protection.

The Court having given the protection, witness said he had told Dadiba that the accused had come to vote for Mr. Petit on behalf of Cassum Moti.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he knew the second accused. They were both Memons. He had known the second accused for the last five or ten years. The accused held a very good position in his community. The second accused had asked him the day before the election to go to the following gentlemen and take them to the polling booth on the election day: Mr. Vicaji, Pleader; Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader; Mr. Khimji Poonja, Cassum Haji Moti. The second accused had told him to take these gentlemen to the booth as he was not certain whether he would be at the booth in time owing to his wife's illness. At the date of the election the second accused was living at Mahim. He had not told him where these different people would be found. He had actually succeeded in finding three of them. He could not find Mr. B. T. Desai. He actually took Mr. Vicaji to the polling booth and when he was about to vote, it was discovered his name was not on the list. He had also taken Khimji Poonja. About Cassum Moti the second accused had told him that if Cassum Haji Moti could be found, witness should take him to the polling booth. The words used were "if he has come," because Cassum Moti had gone upcountry. The second accused had asked him to inquire in Abdul Rehman Street where Cassum Moti resided. He had not asked him to take anybody and get him to vote in the name of Cassum Haji Moti. Witness then went to Abdul Rehman Street and inquired of one or two people the whereabouts of Cassum Moti and he was told that he could be found in the shop of Haji Ali Mahomed. If he had known that the first accused was not Cassum Haji Moti, he would not have taken him to the booth. He did not know Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia before this case. Now he knew him by sight. If he had seen him on that day at the polling booth, he would have recognised him in court as the man he had seen at the booth. When he took the first accused with him to the booth, he did not see Dr. Sukhia there so far as he remembered. When he took the first accused to the polling booth, the second accused was not there. When he mentioned to Dadiba that he had brought a voter for Mr. Petit, he did not hear anybody say that the first accused was not Cassum Haji Moti.

He left the first accused and walked away. He did not wait to see the first accused come out. It was not true that he was present when the two accused came out and entered into conversation with Dr. Sukhia. Witness was not present at any conversation among the three before or after the first accused was taken into the polling booth.

Re-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said when he went to Ali Mahomed's shop for Cassum Moti the first accused was seated inside the shop at a distance of about fourteen feet. When he arrived at the booth with the first accused, there were many people representing both the candidates there. Roughly speaking there were about 200 to 400 people inside as well as outside the booth. He could not recognise all of them but if he was shown a particular individual he could recognise him.

To the Court, witness said when he went to Ali Mahomed's shop about Cassum Moti, he talked to the munim, in an ordinary voice. He would not say if the first accused heard the conversation. If the accused had attended to the conversation only, he might have heard it.

RIVAL CANDIDATE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, the unsuccessful candidate, was then cross-examined by Mr. Davar. Witness said he believed he possessed a good memory. He believed he had a good memory for faces also. He knew Dr. Sukhia very intimately for the past seven or eight years. Witness knew Dr. Sukhia as a friend.

You found him to be useful to you in these years?—In what respect?

As a friend?—How do you mean?

The Magistrate: As a friend in need?—He does stand by me when I want him.

The Magistrate: Then he is a very faithful friend?—That he is.

Mr. Davar: In matters of this kind and kindred, I mean the municipal elections and so on, he is *sine qua non*?—Well, this time he did help me considerably.

To use the slang phrase "give the devil his due," he was materially useful to you in securing a large number of votes?—He helped me considerably and secured me a considerable number of votes.

Continuing, witness said he had stood for the Corporation twice. He could not get in on both these occasions. In the first election Dr. Sukhia did not help him as he was too much engrossed with his own election.

You sought his assistance this time out of sheer necessity?—Not necessity.

Give me any particular reason why you selected Dr. Sukhia to canvass votes for you in preference to any other gentleman?—Because he is very influential in the Fort Ward. (Pausing a little) I shall qualify my answer and say amongst the Parsis."

Dr. Sukhia is a fighting man, is he not?—I do not think so.

Peaceful citizen?—I should think so.

Days prior to the election you and Dr. Sukhia went in a motor car from place to place to secure votes?—Yes.

One of such places was the pehli of the second accused?—No; we did not; he is not a voter and why should we go to him?

Did you try and see him with Dr. Sukhia with a view to secure his assistance?—No, we never tried to see him but he met us incidentally.

You asked for his assistance?—I did not but Dr. Sukhia did.

In your presence?—Yes.

What answer did he give?—He said he had pledged all the votes he could collect to Mr. Petit.

The Magistrate: You and Mr. Petit are cousins, I suppose?—Yes.

Mr. Davar: Did Dr. Sukhia offer you assistance in this election without your request?—I mean he suggested you to come out and stand?—Yes and it was my intention to do so too.

The only rival candidate you had to fight was Mr. J. B. Petit?—Yes.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Davar): How is all this relevant?

Mr. Davar: To show Dr. Sukhia's eagerness to square up with Mr. Petit.

Mr. Davar (to the witness): You know Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Petit are not pleasantly situated?—I am not aware of that. What their relations are I do not know.

Continuing witness said he could not say if he saw Mr. B. T. Desai at the polling booth as he did not know that gentleman. His first informant about the particular individual not being Cassum Moti was Dr. Sukhia. Before this election he had not at any time in his life known or seen Cassum Moti. But for Dr. Sukhia's message, he would not have known who was voting nor would he have challenged the vote. Until after the challenges were made and the statements recorded, he had not seen Dr. Sukhia in the booth.

The message sent to you was that a man was voting in the name of Cassum Moti who was dead?—No; the message sent to me was to the effect that the man voting was anyone but Cassum Moti.

That was the only thing that the message conveyed and nothing more?—And that I should challenge it.

Which you promptly did?—No; I wanted to challenge it but in the meantime Mr. Banaji came and said the vote could not be challenged until the signature was completed. I therefore waited and after the signature was completed, I challenged the vote and my challenge was accepted.

Continuing witness said he addressed the word "challenged" to the receiving officer and said nothing else. After the challenge and after consulting his election roll, he had conversation with the second accused. He did not tell the second accused that Cassum Moti was dead. He was absolutely certain about that. What he said was "Dada, this is not the real Cassum Moti." He said so because in his book he had an entry "not found" and he suspected that the man must have gone somewhere. That suspicion was based on a post-card he had received from the dead letter office and Dr. Sukhia's message strengthened his suspicion. The stamp of the dead letter office was "unclaimed." His experience as a candidate was that the election roll contained some names of persons who were dead. The second accused told him in reply to his question. "This is the real Cassum Moti, he came this morning from Lonavla." The second accused did not say in reply "Cassum Haji Moti was not dead and I have heard he has returned to Bombay." He did not remember anything else except this.

This concluded Mr. Byramji's evidence and Mr. Davar asked if Mr. Dadiba M. Billimoria was to be called as a witness. Mr. Campbell said he was not calling this witness. Mr. Davar then pointed out that this witness' name was called on a previous occasion but was not present then, that the witness was now in Court and Mr. Crawford admitted that he had made a statement to Mr. Cadell, and that he had called him before.

Mr. Campbell said at this stage he did not propose to call that witness.

Further hearing was then adjourned until 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday next.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following bi-weekly All-India telegraphic weather and crop reports were issued yesterday:—

PUNJAB.

Amritsar, bright, no sign of rain; all crops doing well. Hansi, cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants flourishing. Mooltan, cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well. Delhi, sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes; cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra, more rain wanted generally; cotton sowing making good progress. Cawnpore, seasonable; all crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar, cloudy, but no rain; cotton plants flourishing.

BERAR.

Amraoti, heavy, continuous rain; food-grains sowing has been completed. Khamgaon, looks like clearing up; break needed generally; cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia, looks like clearing up, break needed; cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly flourishing, but requires fine weather. Jalgaon, looks like rain. Rain general over district; cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

BROACH.

Broach, looks like rain. Showery. Seasonable. Continues cloudy; cotton plants healthy and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam, continues cloudy; Wadhwan, bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally; Cotton plants flourishing; Dholera, looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Bhavnagar, sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally; cotton plants flourishing.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi, showery; cotton plants flourishing. Sholapur, showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

DARWAR.

Hubli, cloudy, but no rain. Has every appearance of a continued fall; food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

MADRAS.

Bellary, bright, no sign of rain; cotton sowing begun.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

AGED HINDU'S MISADVENTURE.

Jamnadass Vijbhukhandass, a Hindu aged about 70, jumped off a tramcar, which was a trailer one, while in motion and fell between the two cars at Kalbadevi Road. He was dragged some distance before the car could be stopped and he received serious injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. F. Chalk concluded his enquiry touching the death of a Hindu woman named Amerbai (32), who was suddenly seized with vomitting on the 8th instant and died.

The deceased's aunt suspected foul play, and the viscera of the deceased was sent to the Chemical Analyser but the latter could detect no poison in it.

The jury returned a verdict, in accordance with the medical evidence that death was due to suffocation whilst vomitting.

THE NEW PEPYS.

(EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY, FOR 1913.)

June 23: Into the City betimes and to see Slithers with whom I must concert what shall be done this afternoon before our Shareholders, Investigation Committee. He proposing that the directors shall disclose all profits made by them in the selling of Rubbereeno shares, the amount whereof shall be made over to the liquidator, and [illegible]ent the fund available for the [illegible]of shareholders' subscriptions, [illegible]money to be returned to the [illegible]ors for their shares. Moreover, [illegible] directors to be jointly liable for [illegible]is refunding of all their profits. To which I demurred, allbeit by now resigned to the surrounder of mine own profits, yet justly loath to be made accomptable for others of the Board, if they shall be unable to do the like, having already consumed their gettings past recovery, as with some of them is no unlikely thing. But Slithers do insist that he hath made the best bargain te can for us, and if we not have these terms, his committee will counsel the shareholders to sue for the return of their money. Moreover, the liquidator is advised that'tis a case for criminal prosecution, and if we be sent to the Old Bailey, a conviction sure.

All this did put me in a sweat, soe that I agreed for myself and to advise my fellows to do the like; nevertheless did stick out that I be accomptable only for shares allotted to me, but such as I did buy in the market and resold to be exceptioned from disclosure, being no affaire of any but myself. At which Slithers winking, and reply that if I told naught of such dealings none should be the wiser, since the shares have never stood in my name; so am free to please myself, and this I shall do.. .

Anon to lunch at the City Carlton with my Lord Blatherleigh and Sir Moses Levison, and reporting of Slithers' terms. They agreeing that 'tis in the circumstances a chepe quittance but my Lord owing that he hath sold to the value of £2,300, and every penny spent, and where the deuce he shall find the money will be damned if he knows. Which is as I did fear. Novertheless, we did determine to keep back our subscription checks to Goodwin Sands Development until Slithers hath made good his compact.

With this to the meeting, and, full confession made, it do appear that the Board have among us sold shares to the market value of nigh on £13,000; and, we agreeing to make good this sum to the liquidator, the Committee mighty gracious, and Slithers in their name flattering us for high honourable men. Which he well may do, seeing that this our payment shall more than make good to the shareholders the sum stolen from us by Hookins, and being added to the moneys still remaining in the bank shall suffice to return full 18s. per 1 pound of moneys subscribed, and to this end some of us like to be as good as beggared, saving naught but our honour.

June 24 (Feast of St. John the Baptist and ¼ day): My wife and I to lunch with Squillinger at his rooms in St. James's Street an to see the French President goe by. Admiral Topper and his lady of the company, and with them theyre niece, Mistress Daisy Topper, she sitting next me, and and a well-favoured wench, but my wife would have it that her complexion is mostly vanity bagg, being the wretch's jealousy that I took more notice of the Admiral's niece than of her.

At the passing of the President a mighty squeeze at Squillinger's windows, whose mother beside me, and she of a full, gross habit. Yet catcht a good sight of Monsieur, and I like the aspect of him, being geenial, comfortable to look upon, a shrewd eye. But, Lord! the cheering of the crowd, which is mighty strange to hear after all our fighting with the Frenchmen, and they now turbulent Republicans. 'Twas told us by one of Squillinger's company who hath a cozen in the Foreign Office, that with this visit Ministers shall conclude a compact by which the French shipps shall be all put at our disposal against the Emperor, if need be, and to bottle him up in the Baltic while our troops land in Flanders. Which is good news, and all drinking "Vive la France!"

Home and to dine early. Anon, with my wife to the King's Way Theatre, where is Arnold Bennett's play, "The Great Adventure," and drawing all the town. A fantastick, witty piece, and did divert me mightily, and the chief parts shrewdly well played by H. Ainley and Wish Wynne. But my wife girding at the disablement of Ainley's beauty through his being cast for a diffident genius with side-whiskers and a stammer. Which is truly the foolishness of a woman, to set nothing by a player's skill, unless he be made up for a lady-killing popinjay. But Lord! To think of my young friend A. Bennett, that he should have 2 plays running at once crowded houses, I of them these 18 months, and all the while his books selling like hot cakes; which is enough to make a man's mouth water for the royalties alone. And do set me lamenting for the best years of my life wasted in figuring accompts at the Navy Board, and now no better use for my pen than this writing in my diary, for no gain worth the mention, save onlie the alleviation of my private cares and the upholding of the Pepys traditioun.

June 25: Come early Sir Moses Levison, while I am still over breakfast, and his lady's brother (who should have accompanied him this day to the Guildhall banquet) is fallen suddenly sick of a bilious colick and I may take his place. Soe presently out and to have my hayr trimmed, being gotten something long and wispy; then home again to array myself and into the City by taxi, and to pick up Sir Moses. At the Guildhall a great and brave company of the City folk, and many of the quality, with some of the King's Judges and officers of State. The Duke of Connaught did bow mighty civilly to me, and I hope to have speech with him touching the Canadian naval preparations, but in the press could not come near him. I hear that the Duchess is now well-nigh mended of the chirurgeons' work, and like to make a good recovery, at which all are well pleased.

Soe to lunch, and the fare as choice as ever I tasted, yet best of all, methought, the salmon trout with Sillery sauce and the quails flanked with ortolans. Moreover, the wines all beyond cavill and noe occasion to pass even one, yet of the port I did for prudence take but thrice.

June 26: Tied at home this day with a sudden angry swelling in the bigg toe of my right foot, soe that I cannot get on my boot, and doe payn me shrewdly. But whether it be through Sir Moses stepping on my foot as he got him into the taxi yesterday, or that the dye of my new mauve socks have worked into the toe and poysoned it, I cannot well determine. Soe in a pr. of Turkey slippers and on the sofa, and to even mine accompts for the quarter, which, saving for this refunding of Rubbereeno profits shold have shewn neare £4,000 excess of gettings above spendings. But £3,000 is to come off that for those vampires of shareholders, and other £200, at least, into Goodwin Sands; which doe pain me worse than my bigg toe.

June 28: This day to praise God first that I am able to put on my boot, and, secondly that the Radicalls be again trounced at Leicester, whose new member, G. Hewart, was a friend and follow scholar of brother Bob's at University College, in Oxford; he beating Bob by a neck for the Greek prize, and eeven then marked out for a lad of parts. Which he shall now have his chance of proving in the Commons, and doe not grudge it him, being, for a Chancellor's man of good sense and honesty.

"Truth."

JOURNALIST'S WORLD TRIP.

AEROPLANE TO LONDON.

Mr. John H. Mears, the journalist, who hopes to circle the globe in thirty-five days, sent a wireless despatch to his paper in New York on July 31 from the Cunard liner Mauretania, stating he will probably be obliged to fly in an aeroplane from Fishguard to London because the Mauretania is taking a long southern course, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Mears carries a letter from New York's Mayor to the Lord Mayor of London, and delivery of this document, as well as the transaction of other business, requires the traveller to spend several hours in London, which would be impossible if he took the train.

By using an aeroplane he hopes to cut in half the six and a half hours usually occupied by the train journey, and, after doing his business in the metropolis, to catch the boat-express to Dover on Monday night, and make a great effort to be a passenger on the Trans-Siberian Express on Wednesday.

SHOTS AT LOVERS.

At Derbyshire Assizes on April 1, Rose Elizabeth Dronfield, 33, was indicted for shooting at Wilfrid Elliott with intent to murder him at Staveley on May 8, says the "Daily Telegraph." The evidence showed that the woman, the wife of a colliery engineman, formed an attachment for the prosecutor, who had been in the habit of visiting her, but had given her up on the urgent solicitation of his friends. On the day in question she met him and asked him if he was coming to see her. When he said "No," she fired three shots at him from a revolver; two as he lay on the ground. She then exclaimed, "Oh, my poor Wilfie." Afterwards she attempted to drown herself in the canal. She was found guilty of wounding with intent, and was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

At the Surrey Assizes at Guildford on the same day Charles Graham traveller, of Warlingham, was sentenced to four months in the second division for unlawfully wounding Ada Matthews, laundress, by shooting her in the leg at Warlingham. Prisoner, a married man, had been friendly with Matthews, and meeting her with another man in a lane fired three revolver shots at her. He also struck her in the face with a stick and wrenched a ring from her finger.

FOUR LEGGED SEA MONSTER!

REMARKABLE STORY FROM TASMANIA.

No one is asked to believe this yarn. The author of it himself says so, for it is about a new and altogether astonishing sea monster seen on the West Coast of Tasmania—a four-legged Thing with a dog-sized head, a well-groomed fur coat, and a lively, bounding habit of travelling. It disappeared in the sea. But to begin——

The story, says the "Daily News," is told by Mr. Hartwell Conder, the Tasmanian State Mining Engineer, and printed in Australian papers just received in this country. Mr. Conder, who is engaged in official prospecting in the little-known country between Macaquari Harbour and Port Davey, was so impressed by the Thing, as vividly described to him by two of his companions, that he hurried the news along to headquarters,, over the telegraph wires. The monster, he confesses at the very start, was so strange that "the men who saw it and I myself anticipate quite cheerfully the smiles and incredulity of those who read this account." He adds philosophically "No one is asked to believe it."

A GUARANTEE OF SOBRIETY.

"The animal," he proceeds to relate, "was seen by Oscar Davies, foreman prospector, and his mate (W. Harris), who are working under myself. . . . I have known both of them for a considerable number of years, and can guarantee absolutely their sobriety, intelligence, and accuracy. They were walking along the coast on April 20, just before sundown on a calm day, with small waves rolling in and breaking on the shore, when at a distance of about half-a-mile they noticed a dark object under the dunes which surprised them by showing signs of movement.

"They advanced towards it, and finally came within gunshot. When about forty yards off it rose suddenly and rushed down into the sea. After getting out about 30 yards it stopped and turned round, showing only the head above five seconds and then withdrew under the water and disappeared.

WHAT IT WAS LIKE.

"The characteristics are summarised as follows:

It was 15ft. long.

It had a very small head, only about the size of the head of a kangaroo dog.

It had a thick, arched neck, passing gradually into the barrel of the body.

It had no definate tail and no fins.

It was furred, the coat in appearance resembling that of a horse of chestnut colour, well groomed and shining.

It had four distinct legs.

It travelled by bounding—i. e., by arching its back and gathering up its body, so that the footprints of the fore feet were level and also those of the hind feet.

It made definite footprints. These showed circular impressions, with a diameter (measured) of 9ins. . . .

"There was no evidence for or against webbing. . . . The creature travelled very fast. A kangaroo dog followed it hard in its course to the water, a distance of about 70 yards, and in that distance gained about 30ft. When first disturbed it reared up and turned on its hind legs. Its height, standing on the four legs, would be from 3ft. 6in. to 4ft.

"Both men are quite familiar with seals and so-called sea leopards that occur on this coast. They had also seen before and subsequently pictures of sea lions and other marine animals, and can find no resemblance to the animal that they saw.

WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED LAUGHING—.

"Such are the details," concludes Mr. Conder "when the humorists have enjoyed themselves at our expense the men of science may be able to connect this account with others which have come forward from time to time of strange beasts in our oceans. That no imprint was taken of the footprints and no marking out made of the form in sand no one regrets more than we do. The next tide swept over them, and they were gone.."

"UNDESIRABLE" ENGLISHMAN.

EXPELLED FROM ALSACE.

Telegrams from Strassburg state that an English engineer named Charles Webb has been summarily expelled from Alsace-Lorraine.

The most detailed version of the incident says that Webb is the agent of a Rheims firm, which constructs aeroplanes, and came to Strassburg in the hope of doing business with the German military authorities. He obtained material from his principals, and was mounting an apparatus when the order for expulsion reached him. This document described him as an "undesirable alien," but made no specific charge. It was, however, indicated to him by a high official that it was feared he "might see too much." He is said to have gone on to Baden territory, and to be carrying on his business from there.

Webb is further stated to have a Prussian of noble birth as his mother, to have been born in Darmstadt, and to have studied in Germany. Other accounts mention that he came much into touch with officers during his stay at Strassburg.

NAVAL AIRSHIP O[illegible] LONDON.

TRIAL FLIGHT WITH CREW OF ELEVEN.

PARSEVAL'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

London saw the latest naval airship sailing beautifully and gracefully above the metropolis on th evening of June 30, says the "Daily News." A huge, fish-shaped affair, she appeared to have come for the purpose of showing herself to the members of Parliament. She surprised them at tea on the Terrace about 5.40, and—so it appeared—dipped her blunt nose in acknowledgment of their interest and, presumably, their compliments. The car carried no fewer than eleven people! And having shown herself to London, she disappeared as if in a tremendous hurry.

She was the Parseval, the German airship, which Mr. Churchill recently purchased, and she had come from Farn-borough, near Aldershot, on her trial trip. Upon the success of that trip depended her acceptance as a unit of the British naval air fleet. The Parseval's envelope is constructed of a yellow rubberised material. Its tail slopes to a taper point. In size it is vastly superior to anything either the Navy or Army possesses; it is 290ft. long and has a width of 46ft., with a depth of at least 20 per cent. more. Its displacement is given officially as 82½ tons, and its useful "lift," which includes everything beyond the essential parts of the machine, as 2½ tons.

NORMAL CREW OF NINE.

Normally the crew will consist of two officers and seven bluejackets. Yesterday the car contained Captain Sutor, director of naval air services; Commander Masterman, commanding naval wing Royal Flying Corps; Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Boothby, navigating officer of the Parsevel; and Engine-room Artificers Merchant and Cahill. Besides the Navy men there were Lieutenant Stelling, the chief Parseval pilot in Germany; Herr Schaak, representing the Parseval firm; two German mechanies; and Mr. Ryan, once a member of the Royal Aircraft Factory staff, but now a representative of the firm of Messers. Vickers.

On the envelope was a tiny figure-head in alabaster fixed to the blunt fish-shaped ones—a partially draped figure of a woman with hands clasped behind her head. On each side of the envelope and placed well astern are two horizontal stabilising fins to which horizontal rudders are attached. Above these is a dorsal tin and directly below that on the under side of the "tail" a deep perpendicular stabilising plane, which acts in much the same way as the false keel of a racing yacht. To this last the powerful steering rudder, directed by lines from the car, is attached.

The car itself resembles nothing so much as a pontoon or large dredging punt, but its solidity is more apparent than real, for it is a mere framework of chrome, nicked steel rods, covered with light panels. This car can be moved backwards and forwards slightly, and so be made to assist in the ascent and descent of the airship. The propulsion is obtained from two four-blade propellers, which are supported on brackets that project laterally from the car like the outriggers of a racing boat. They are driven by two 170-h.p. engines the Maybach type, which is to a large extent responsible for the success of the Parseval airship. Like most modern built dirigibles, the Parseval has ballonets within her envelope—one at each end, which can be filled with air to make good any loss of rigidity owing to escaping gas, condensation, or other cause.

GRACEFUL MOMENTS.

When she was brought from her shed at Farnborough she took all the efforts of a big squad of Bluejackets to handle and control her, although the breeze was slight. She was released at 4-30 p.m. for a two hours' trial fiight, the only test which she was to undergo in England. In Germany she had already been put through most exacting trials.

Although so long as she was within range of eye and glass, the Parseval never appeared to run her engines at anything like high pressure, the onlookers could not help being struck by her "handiness." Her propellers do not work on a swivel principle like those of the Delta and Gamma. She does no rise perpendicularly with her whole length quite parallel with the ground, but, like the little Beta, she turns her nose saucily skyward, and sails upward at an angle of about 40deg. A lesser angle serves for her downward course. She is calculated to develop a maximum speed of 42½ miles per hour, and to be capable of keeping up this rate for a matter of 15 hours. At some 33 miles per hour she can continue in the air for 30 hours.

Head-quarter sheds were not built to accommodate her, and she has only 18in. to spare between her sides and the door-frame when she is being towed in and out of her hangar. The awkwardness of this was demonstrated when, after her successful flight to London, an attempt was made at 6.30 to re-house her. For one-third of her length she travelled comfortably through the doorway; then, as the wind threatened to make further progress impossible without considerable risk to her envelope, she was slowly withdrawn and towed back to Franborough Common, where she was anchored with a guard of sailors and soldiers around her.

No difficulty of any sort was experienced during the trip, and the flight being so successful, the naval authorities took the vessel over on its return.

CAT AND MOUSE ACT.

The Government is making a horrible hash of the Suffragette worry. Having made up its mind that it has exhausted the resources of civilisation, it has fallen back upon the methods of barbarism. For these are the methods of the tragically ridiculous cat and mouse measure.

To torture women till they are at the point of death, and then release them until they have recovered sufficiently to be re-arrested and tortured again, is a refinement of cruelty which suggests the Spanish Inquisition rather than British Justice. The thing is repugnant to all decent-mined men, and some other "way out" will have to be found.

Take the case of Mrs. Pankhurst. Like thousands of men who believe that women who pay taxes should have votes, I have not the slightest sympathy with the madder methods of militancy, but I cannot as a man help feeling something like shame at the methods employed by Mr. McKenna in his futile endeavours to crush the campaign of the women who are willing to sacrifice everything—home, comfoft, life itself—in their determination to make the fight for the Franchise a fight to a finish.

The death, say, of Mrs. Pankhurst or some other prominent militant under the "Cat and Mouse" torture will mean the revolt of the whole of English womanhood and a considerable amount of English manhood too. If the Government cannot deal sanely, soberly, and decently with the question of the Enfranchisement of Women, the sooner it makes way for a Government which can and will, the better.

7 BABIES IN 14 MONTHS.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on June 20:—

The wife of Herr Ottmann, a well-to-do manufacturer at Schonthal, Bavaria, has given birth to seven children within fourteen months.

In April 1912 four girls were born to her at the same time, and yesterday she gave birth to triplets, all three boys.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SEMOLINA SOUP.
LOBSTER CUTLETS.
FILLETS OF QUAIL.
BEEF A LA PROVENCALE.
COLD CHEESE SOUFFLEE.
TURKISH PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 5. Lobsters, As. 6. Birds, As. 10. Beef, As. 6. or 8. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds, and ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 2-14.

SEMOLINA SOUP.

Make good, clear, well-flavoured stock in the usual way. Boil it up and when boiling sprinkle in carefully about a tablespoonful and a half of semolina, stirring almost continuously for the 20 minutes it should boil, afterwards add any seasoning required and serve. This makes a nice iced soup.

LOBSTER CUTLETS.

Make a small cupful of stock from the shells of the lobster, cut the meat into neat pieces. Cook together a tablespoonful of flour and rather more of butter in a pan but do not brown it gradually add to it the cooled stock and boil well for 10 minutes, now add some undiluted tinned milk, the lobster, pepper, salt, a little minced green chilli and a drop or two of onion juice. Spread it out thickly on to a dish to cool, form it into cutlets, with egg and breadcrumb and fry a nice brown; serve with fried parsley.

FILLETS OF QUAIL.

Remove the fillets from the breasts of the birds, for other birds are just as nice done this way, and set them to marinade for some hours in oil seasoned with salt, tobasco sauce, onion juice and a little spice. Place the rest of the birds in a pan with oil or butter, parsley, sliced onion, a clove and whole peppers and let them cook for 10 minutes, dredge with a dessertspoonful of flour, add two tumblerfuls of water and white wine to taste, simmer till reduced to half, when rub through a sieve. Cook the fillets, in the marinade oil after removing the seasonings, drain, set round an entree dish with a fried sipped in between each, add a little lime juice and a dash of the peel to the gravy and pour over the fillets.

BEEF A LA PROVENCALE.

Lard the beef with thin strips of bacon, rub it with onion and lime juice and roast or braise it, after dredging with peppered and salted flour. Serve with the gravy rather highly flavoured with finely minced pickled gherkins, tobasco sauce, and pounded anchovy.

COLD CHEESE SOUFFLEE.

Into a teacupful of milk or in diluted tinned milk dissolve some gelatine, whisk in salt, cayenne, made mustard and three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese; set on ice in little china moulds; before serving turn out, and deck each with a round of beetroot dipped in peppered vinegar and a sprig of parsley.

TURKISH PUDDING.

Make a good custard strongly flavoured with coffee and not too sweet. Garnish a border mould with ratafias, apricot jam, and halves of glace cherries, pour in the custard and steam carefully for 30 to 40 minutes. Turn out and serve with glace cherries in the centre, and apricot jam sauce flavoured with brandy.

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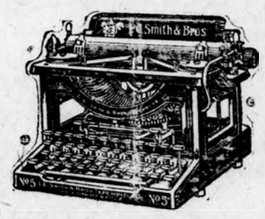

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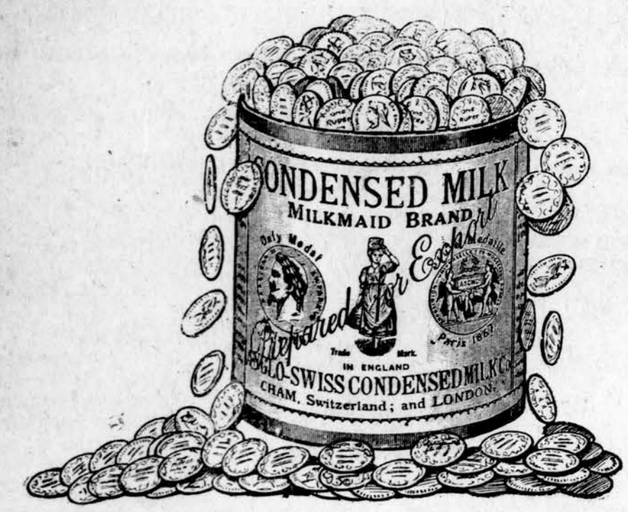

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